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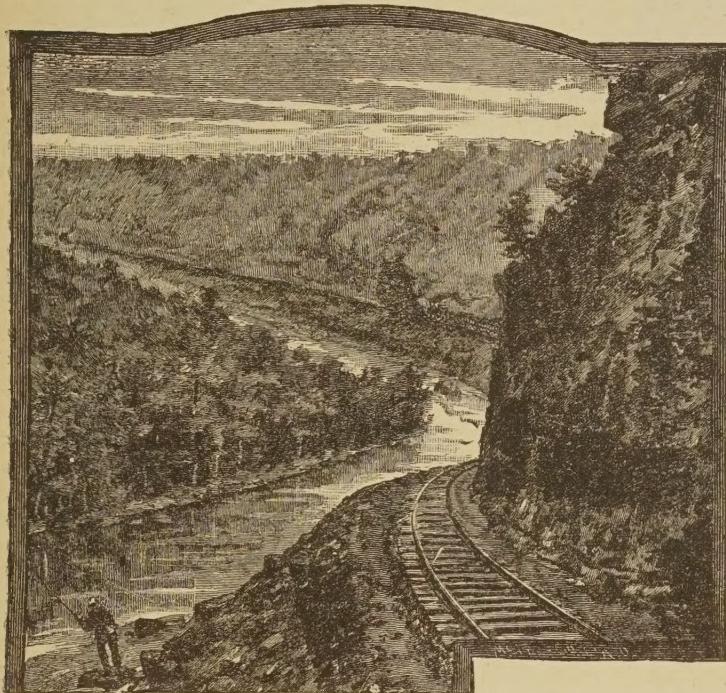
VICK'S MAGAZINE.

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No. 8.

AN EXCURSION INTO THE SUNNY SOUTH.



ALONG THE EMORY RIVER.

HE past winter had been a cold one here in Western New York, though not colder than other localities in the same latitude. December was cold and January colder, and February brought but little change in the character of the weather; and, so, when March came in it was

hailed as spring, not because it was less rigorous, but because, according to the calendar it should be so, and when the sun came out we tried to believe that a mastery over the northern winds had been gained and that henceforth the breezes would be tempered by the soft influences of the tropics. But even the liveliest imagination was unable to hold to this illusory sentiment in view of frozen streams and the frequent and good sized bills of the coal dealer. As the month was wearing away there was little or no change, and it was not with any reluctance therefore that a proposition was accepted to take a trip to the Sunny South, to leave the region of winter and in a few days find myself in summer-land. I had never seen any portion of the South and the attractions to me there were numerous. There was enough of business connected with the excursion to make it seem important, to give it some dignity, and to present a definite object of attainment. The business, it may be said, was, fortunately, quite in line with my recreation, thus forming a most enjoy-

able combination. Through Ohio one cannot fail to be impressed with its agricultural resources and the fine appearance of most of its farms and farm buildings.

At Cincinnati a delay of some hours gave opportunity to visit the Zoological Garden. This is situated on the high plateau back of the business portion of the city, known as Walnut Hills, where are some of the finest residences. This portion of the town is reached by electric cars, a cable being substituted in ascending and descending the steep grade. The grounds of the gardens embrace forty acres rolling and broken land, well laid out with drives and walks and containing some fine old forest trees and many younger ones which have been tastefully planted and are growing into handsome forms. Ponds, fountains and beds of flowers are attractive features of the grounds. In the principal pond were swans, geese and other aquatic birds. Good substantial stone buildings with wire and iron cages and pens for birds and beasts supply the accommodations for the confined animals. A large stone building with broad verandas on all sides affords rest, shelter and entertainment to the visitors, and a fine band stand indicates that the musical taste for which the Cincinnati people are noted is here gratified.

The collections of birds and monkeys were

particularly rich and interesting. A short interview with the superintendent revealed the fact that the place was well frequented and that the citizens appreciated the means of recreation thus afforded. Evidently it was a paradise for children.

The route selected from Cincinnati was that of the beautiful Queen and Crescent line, passing almost directly south through Kentucky and over and through the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, across the northwest corner of Georgia and through Alabama and Mississippi to New Orleans. Taking train at night the morning found us in Alabama and in a temperature much higher than that of the region left the night before. Car doors and windows were open and the aspect of nature was that of active spring.

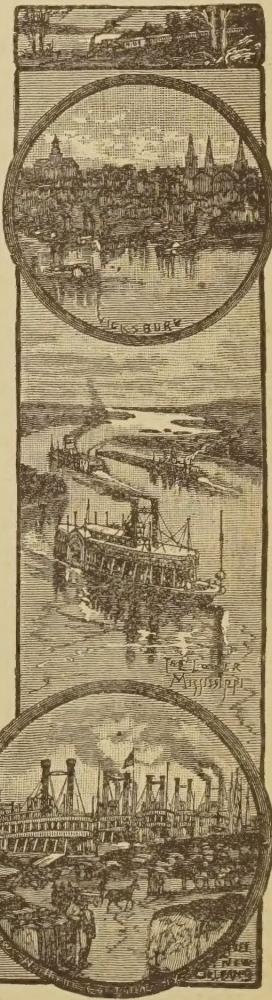
It would be a repression of a sense of gratitude to omit notice of the watchfulness and care bestowed on the passengers by the conductor and all the train attendants during the ride. Our conductor took especial pains to keep us apprised well in advance of all points of unusual interest, and to

give the information which the busy brains of tourists sought, and he was unusually well informed and agreeable. The appointments of the train were excellent in all respects, and we can wish travelers to the South no pleasanter trip than that by the Q. and C.

At Dayton, Ala., March 31, plum and peach trees were in bloom and apple and cherry trees be-



SCENES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.





CUMBERLAND FALLS, KY.

ginning to show some green. Fort Payne, about ninety miles north of Birmingham, was a notable place, for here were new structures of brick in excellent taste. A handsome railway station and hotel, blocks of stores and buildings for manufacturing purposes all in fine form and almost wholly unused. The place was built by a New England stock company for the purpose of attracting Northern settlers. As there is really nothing in the surrounding country to develop such a town the whole scheme has fallen through, the stock of the company is worthless, the place is almost without inhabitants, and the valuable buildings left alone will soon fall into decay. So much for a boom without a bottom.

Birmingham, the "magic city," with its unlimited supply of iron and coal, its steel and foundries and machine shops, is evidently a busy thriving place, judging by the indications observed in passing and the few minutes of stoppage. "A very busy and a very wicked place," a lady passenger observed whose journey ended there. The place has grown so rapidly and become so large that social evils have developed faster than the regulating restraints of society, as found in older and longer organized communities. Let us hope that in due time the higher moral influences shall have completer sway, and the place become a source of mental and moral illumination for a great surrounding region. The grassy lawns, the trees and shrubs springing into leaf, gave a pretty appearance to the places here.

We notice as we pass along that now some of the forest trees begin to show a tinge of green, though not the oaks. The pine and the red cedar are plentiful. Everywhere plowing is going on in preparation for cotton planting. The plowing is mostly done with one mule or horse. At Carthage, Alabama, while the train stopped a minute I gathered a little stem of brier or blackberry, *Rubus trivialis*, in bloom.

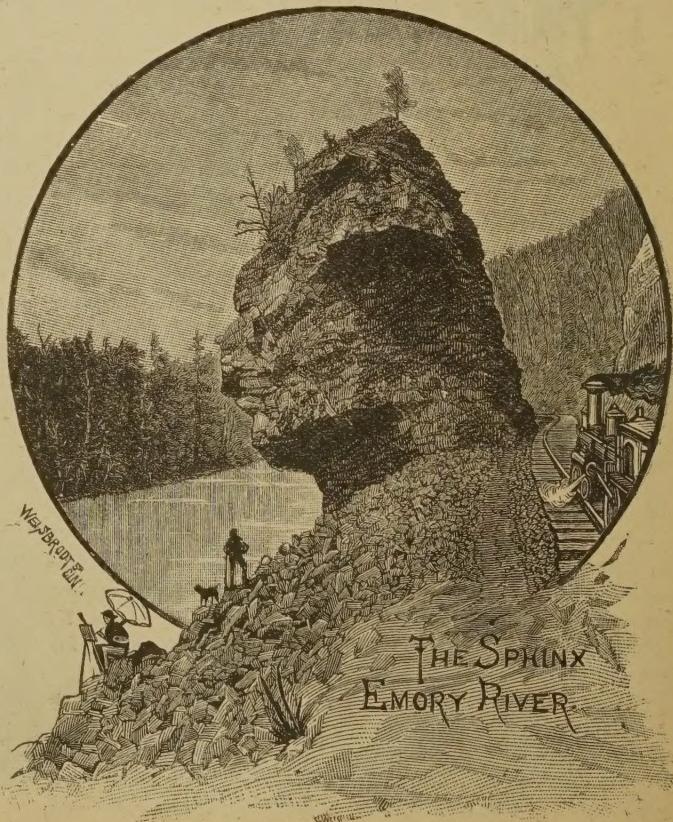
frequently noticed and which our conductor said was called the Bay tree—a very indefinite term—possibly these were magnolias. The May apple or mandrake, *Podophyllum peltatum*, was well up and plentiful, the pond lily leaves had got to be about four inches in diameter and the blue flag, *Iris versicolor*, frequently appeared.

The next morning, the first day of April, I looked out upon scenes in Lower Mississippi. The pine trees were of great size and the oaks were leafing out, and the

live oaks frequently appeared. The long gray or Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, hung in long masses from the tree branches, giving them a most unique appearance. After reaching Pearl River, Louisiana, some very pretty wild herbaceous plants were seen, one having a good sized flower of primrose yellow color, and it was a little aggravating that they could not be gathered.

Now, as we near New Orleans, we approach Lake Pontchartrain. As the country is low and marshy on both sides it is traversed on trestle work which from end to end is twenty-six miles in length, and the distance over the lake proper, or directly over the water from shore to shore, is seven miles. Certainly the longest

bridge in the world. The bridge is straight as an arrow, with a single track. The lake is shallow, at the deepest parts only about fifteen feet. It is navigated by schooners and tugs and barges carrying lumber and other building materials. On the swampy grounds on either side of the lake the trees were in full leaf, and low-growing palms and the blue iris were in profusion. Leaving the railway station by a street car one is carried through the lower streets of the old part of the town and along the levees, and the first pretty scene one meets is that of Jackson Square, and then we fully realize the fact that we are in the midst of summer. The view of its fresh roses and handsome shrubs is quickly passed as the mule power propels us towards our resting place. Arriving at the Henry Clay monument on Canal street, where all the street car lines center, we alight and turn into Royal street where, in the first square, we find Fabacher's Hotel which proved a very desirable place to stay. At my leisure I visited Jackson Square and found it quite interesting. The roses all about the place were in bloom and Amaryllis Johnsoni in the beds made a flame of color. Olea fragrans, with its beautiful foliage and sweet flowers, was very handsome. This square right in the busy part of the old portion of the town affords a grateful breathing place. The square embraces about two and three-quarter acres of ground surrounded by an iron fence and laid out in the French or geometrical style with broad walks. In the center is an oval space inclosed by a granite coping and iron picket fence. In the center of this inclosure is a large granite pedestal, about ten feet in height, supporting a magnificent equestrian statue of General Jackson. The statue is in iron and the poise of the horse in a rearing attitude is something remarkable. The whole weight of the statue, some fifteen tons, is balanced on the hind feet of the horse and without any supports, bolts or fastenings of any kind; for twenty years in this manner it has stood the hurricanes and



storms without moving. Roses and other flowering plants surround the base. There is quite an extent of hedge in the square, formed principally of privet but more or less intermixed with orange and Japan euonymus. Large oaks in the street and about the margin of the space furnish shade, where iron benches are provided for resting. These are more or less occupied at almost every hour of day and evening. Palms, bananas, pomegranates and broad-leaved ever-



IN FLORIDA.

green shrubs and various kinds of flowering plants are arranged in beds and borders, while the broader space is in grass.

The city has quite a number of other small squares and parks which are pretty and neat. Old City Park at the back of the town towards the lake contains one hundred and sixty acres, but this has never been laid out or improved. However, it contains a grove of live oaks draped with Spanish moss, which makes it an agreeable and attractive place. Audubon Park of two hundred and forty-nine acres is an old sugar plantation at the southwest corner of the town with a frontage on the river. Here there are some avenues of old live oaks draped with moss. A large conservatory has been erected in which are planted a great variety of palms, ferns and specimens of economic and ornamental tropical plants. In the surrounding grounds is a collection of coniferous and broad-leaved evergreens and a variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs. The place, which is destined ultimately to be worked into a well-laid out park, is now under the care of the Louisiana Experiment Station, a portion of the grounds being used for experiment purposes, with special reference to sugar culture and sugar making. It has here a thoroughly equipped sugar house. In further explanation it may be said that the Agricultural Experiment Station of Louisiana, under one board of directors, has three separate stations adapted to the varied soils, climates and crops of the State. It will be seen that New Orleans has no park grounds which comply with modern standards. On the other hand there is probably no city on the continent that has in convenient reach so many places for outings and recreation. Still, one of the finest improvements that the city could make, next to making underground drainage, would be to lay out and plant the grounds of Audubon Park in the best style of modern art. There is practically no grading to do and the work would consist in the preparation of the soil for permanent seed-ing and planting with trees and shrubs, and

making the driveways. The soil is rich and in that luxuriant climate the growth would soon become very beautiful. As the place is now reached by electric cars it would in a short time be a popular and healthful resort.

The city has a frontage of some twelve miles along the winding river and the business and thickly settled part is mostly within a mile of the front, though the residences extend back for three miles. Canal street which runs from the river in a northwest direction divides the city into nearly equal parts, that on the east being the older and containing most of the French and Spanish or creole population, while in that on the west are the best residences. This portion of the city has many fine streets. The lots are generally large and the houses of good proportions though mostly in old style. Comparatively few are modern built. The grounds as a rule are well kept and many of them are very beautiful. In fact to walk or drive through the streets of this part of the city is like passing through a beautiful park, for blooming trees and shrubs and climbing vines are everywhere. Tea roses in the greatest profusion perfume the air. Beautiful palms, some of them twenty feet in height, stand in the front grounds. Many kinds of palms are quite hardy here, remaining uninjured through the winter, as easily they may where tea roses and camellias are unharmed. But some kinds of palms are very tender and will not stand there in the open ground without injury. The quite hardy species are the following:

Cocos australis,	Phoenix Canariensis,
Phoenix dactylifera,	Phoenix Sahariensis,
Chamerops elegans,	Chamerops excelsior,
Chamerops humilis,	Dion edulis,
Washingtonia robusta,	Brahea filifera.

Equally hardy are Cycas revoluta and Cycas circinalis.

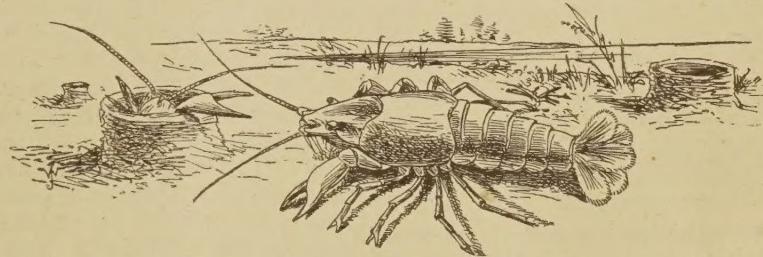
The following species of palms have been proved to be somewhat tender: Phoenix tenuis and Phoenix reclinata, Corypha australis and Latania Borbonica.

The camellias were not in bloom, having passed their season, but roses were everywhere, and it appeared as if everybody was carrying or wearing them. The flower dealers on the street had them and large quantities were sold for Easter. Of course the great magnolias, Magnolia grandiflora, with their evergreen foliage, were objects of interest. They were not in bloom on my arrival, but two weeks later they were out in their full glory. The leaves are thick, leathery, dark green, from three to four

dark green hue and turn lighter, and then yellowish, when they drop to the ground, thus making a continual litter, and demanding the daily attention of the gardener to tidy up. Magnolia fuscata is very commonly raised. It is an evergreen shrub from six to eighteen feet in height bearing little white flowers not much more than an inch in diameter and with the odor of bananas. It is a delightful plant and greatly esteemed, and comes into bloom a month earlier than M. grandiflora.

One of the most popular trees of the Gulf States is the Umbrella China tree, Melia Azedarach, var. umbraculiformis. I found it very common in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. It was in full bloom and perfumed the air. The flowers are of a lilac color only about a half inch in diameter but borne in large panicles in such numbers as to cover the whole top of the tree. The tree at a height of about six feet sends out numerous branches in the form of the braces of an umbrella and these are covered with an abundant foliage, making a leafy canopy which wholly shuts out the sun and rendering it one of the most serviceable of shade trees. It seldom exceeds fifteen to twenty feet in height. The leaves are twice pinnate. The specific form, Melia Azedarach, has flowers and foliage exactly the same, but is entirely different in its mode of growth, sending out its branches alternately along its stem and reaches a height of forty feet or more. I noticed one old specimen of this last which was at least two feet in diameter at a height of six feet.

At the place of M. Cook, nurseryman, out St. Charles avenue, I saw some fine specimens of the camphor tree, Cinnamomum camphora, the tree which supplies the camphor of commerce. It is a beautiful evergreen tree which reaches a height of forty to fifty feet and forming a fine shade. It bears small flowers and a little fruit with a seed like a wild cherry. The leaves crushed between the fingers emit a strong odor of camphor. This tree as yet has been comparatively little planted, but its superior merits will soon give it a prominent place as a lawn tree. Mr. Cook had a fine collection of trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, and a good stock of flowering plants with which he maintains a cut-flower trade in town, and evidently does his share of the business. He freely and pleasantly imparted to me such information as I desired. R. Maitre, in the same part of the town, carries on the business of florist and nur-



CRAYFISH AND CHIMNEYS.

inches wide and five to eight inches in length. The flowers are a pure white, six to eight inches in diameter. Unlike our horse chestnut, which brings all its flowers into bloom at once, this magnolia opens a few blooms at a time, at least in the early part of the flowering season, but later brings them out more numerously. As a lawn tree it has the objectionable feature of dropping its leaves all through the spring and summer. The old leaves begin to lose their

seryman and has a thriving place.

In walking in a garden I observed in different places along the ground some curious little structures of clay—they were like little round chimneys surmounting an opening into the ground. On inquiry I learned that these chimneys were formed by crayfish at the opening of their burrows. The surface of the ground on which New Orleans is built, and in fact that of a large part of Louisiana, is only three or four

feet above the water, and underneath, in all the moister parts at least, the crayfish are abundant. The sketch on page 115 represents the chimneys which they build. Referring to Huxley's work on the crayfish the following extract from it explains some of the habits of the creature:

So long as the weather is open the crayfish lies at the mouth of his burrow, barring the entrance with his great claws, and with protruded feelers keeps careful watch on the passers-by. Larvae of insects, water snails, tadpoles or frogs, which come within reach, are suddenly seized and devoured, and it is averred that the water-rat is liable to the same fate. Passing too near the fatal den, possibly in search of a stray crayfish, whose flavor he highly appreciates, the vole is himself seized and held until he is suffocated, when his captor easily reverses the conditions of the anticipated meal.

In fact few things in the way of food are amiss to the crayfish; living or dead, fresh or carion, animal or vegetable, it is all one. Calcaceous plants, such as the stoneworts (*Chara*), are highly acceptable; so are any kinds of succulent roots, such as carrots; and it is said that crayfish sometimes make short excursions inland, in search of vegetable food. Snails are devoured, shells and all; the cast coats of other crayfish are turned to account as supplies of useful calcareous matter; and the unprotected or weakly member of the family is not spared. Crayfishes, in fact, are guilty of cannibalism in its worst form; and a French observer pathetically remarks that, under certain circumstances, the males '*méconnaissent les plus saints devoirs*,' and, not content with mutilating or killing their spouses, after the fashion of animals of higher moral pretensions, they descend to the lowest depths of utilitarian turpitude, and finish by eating them.

The crayfish is an article of diet in Louisiana, and in the country I saw the boys fishing for them with hand-nets in the pools by the roadsides. It is considered a delicacy, and I think I had it one day at my dinner under the name of crab gumbo, judging from crab shells found at the bottom of my dish of soup; if so I can certify that it is good, as also is that gumbo or okra element—in fact, quite delicious. Certainly it is not for lack of good fish that the crayfish are eaten, for no market in the country is better supplied with choice fish than New Orleans. This statement is made not only from what was seen in the fish markets but in remembrance of dining on broiled Spanish mackerel.

The crayfish is also used for food in Europe, and the authority which has just been quoted says that—

On the continent, and especially in France, they are in great request. Paris alone, with its two millions of inhabitants, consumes annually from five to six millions of crayfishes, and pays about £16,000 (\$80,000) for them. The natural productivity of the rivers of France has long been inadequate to supply the demand for these delicacies; and hence, not only are large quantities imported from Germany and elsewhere, but the artificial cultivation of crayfish has been successfully attempted on a considerable scale.

But to return to my garden story. Street and line fences surround all the residence lots in New Orleans and in many cases the front gate is kept locked and the bell pull is at one of the gate posts; ringing brings a servant to the front door to receive the caller. I called to see Professor ——, of Tulane University, and, without knowing the custom, entered the gate which I found unlocked and went to the front door, and in the absence of bell-pull and knocker proceeded to make as much noise as possible with my knuckles. This failing to notify the inmates I went to the side of the house and there found

the ladies, who invited me in. The professor was absent but came in soon, and after my short visit with him he came to the gate and let me out, and then I discovered the bell arrangement and made inquiry about it. He said that Sam Small, the revivalist, said he had been familiar with door bells all his life but never saw gate bells until he came to New Orleans. One place which I visited on St. Charles avenue was an elegant modern style house with fine grounds and greenhouse and conservatory, although fenced, did not appear to have any bell or locks on the gates; the custom is evidently a survival of colonial days, having been imported from France and England, where it still exists. In the front grounds just mentioned was a very large oval bed as much as eight by twelve feet entirely filled with pansies carrying an immense crop of bloom; but it was then, April 12, beginning to fail as the heat was too great. A fine bed containing a considerable variety of annuals was in about the same condition and

edging formed of violets, daisies, Chinese pinks, dwarf larkspurs, balsams, hardy pinks, sedums and pansies. Another border on the north side of a wall was filled with roses, violets, ferns, sedums and amaryllis. One border was edged with nasturtiums and a bed of nasturtiums made a fine show.

Among climbers, those most prominent were the Arabian jessamine and several other species of jessamine. The first the most beautiful in foliage and blooming in the greatest profusion. Wistarias were in bloom and quantities of climbing roses. They have a very pretty way of planting roses and wistarias where they can be trained up into trees; the shoots run over the tops and sides of the trees and there bloom, producing a fine effect. *Bignonia laurifolia*, a very handsome climber with beautiful shining evergreen leaves, is sometimes run over a door porch or over a tree; its large lilac colored flowers are borne in pairs. *Bignonia Thunbergiana* is another beautiful climber with large bright golden yellow flowers. A fine large specimen of it runs over the front of the chapel of Christ's Church on St. Charles avenue. Great use is made of *Ficus repens* as a wall climber and on trees. The English ivy is also run up the trees. The Star jessamine, *Rhynchospermum jasminoides*, is a beautiful climber, bearing its little white fragrant flowers in the greatest profusion.

A rare climber in cultivation is one which I saw at the corner of Royal and Custom House streets. There stands a large granite building which was formerly the Union Bank, but now used for other commercial purposes. Four large fluted columns, some forty feet in height, stand in front, supporting a projection of the roof forming a veranda. At the base of these pillars, which stand on square pedestals, has been placed some soil where the stone has been hollowed out, apparently for the purpose, and here have been set two kinds of plants to climb on the pillars; one of these is *Ficus repens*, and, to my surprise, when examined carefully I found the other to be the poison ivy.

There were eight or nine of these plants, and on three of the columns they make a good show, extending upwards three-fourths of the height. Of the many beautiful evergreen shrubs I can not tell; *Olea fragrans* is perhaps the most prominent one. It becomes a bush ten or twelve feet high, very massive, and produces its fragrant bloom abundantly. *Magnolia fuscata*, already noticed, is called the banana shrub. A shrubby form of the Arabian jessamine, called the Grand Duke of Tuscany, is highly prized; it bears very large double white flowers, extremely fragrant. The beautiful flowering Australian shrub, *Metrosideros floribunda*, was noticed in bloom at several places. Its bright scarlet flowers are very showy. The Loquat, or Japan Plum, *Eriobotrya Japonica*, I saw at a number of places in fruit which was just ripe. It is raised as a small ornamental tree, being placed on the front grounds, and is no less handsome on account of its useful fruit. The fruit may be compared to a large round plum. It has from two to five good sized seeds. It is agreeably acid and a very pleasant fruit. It was offered very freely at the fruit stands at "two bits" (twenty-five cents) a pound. The pomegranate was beautiful



BIGNONIA LAURIFOLIA.

the gardener said he should soon remove the plants and fill the beds with specimen plants in pots or something that would stand the sun better. The winter months is the season for annuals and pansies. The pansy and the English violet are great favorites. The main portion of the yard is usually in grass with a border about three feet wide next the front fence and along the line under the shade of the next house. In these borders are roses first, last and always; these are never omitted, but are depended on for a continuous supply of flowers. They are mostly Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes and less frequently Hybrid Perpetuals. Some deciduous flowering shrubs are usually seen in these borders, and a variety of herbaceous plants, and *Amaryllis Johnsoni*. This is one of the commonest garden plants, dozens of them being sometimes seen in a place. They are left out the year round and grow into large clumps and give a great number of flowers—they were all abloom and with the roses, if nothing more, made the place look very bright. English violets often form the borders of beds, and the *Alternanthera* is much used for the same purpose. Along the front border of a yard I noticed an

in its bloom. Pomegranate James Vick was a favorite variety. The Chinese hibiscus, which we raise as a house or greenhouse plant, becomes here a great shrub ten or twelve feet high, very handsome. The white oleander was in bloom and was very common but I did not see a specimen of the pink variety. Why this was so I cannot explain unless the white one blooms first and it was not time for the other.

With all its fine residences, handsome grounds and beautiful flowers New Orleans is not yet a model city. In all the French or older portion the streets are narrow—this cannot be remedied, but in all parts, even where the streets in themselves are wide, they are not kept clean. The blame is put upon the superintendent of streets, and undoubtedly politics is the cause of the neglect, as it is of numberless municipal evils in most cities. As is well known, the city has no sewers, the drainage being on the surface along the gutters at the sides of the streets. To a citizen of the North this is an abomination, and it is a pleasure to be able to say that there is a prospect that this odious feature may soon be removed. The best skill has been employed and four of the most noted engineers of the country have agreed upon a system of underground sewerage which is practicable. Of course these sewers must lie near the surface, as there is water only three or four feet below, but they will be covered and kept clean by constant flushing from the river. The necessary capital has been raised and the work is to be immediately prosecuted, with a prospect that a great portion of it can be completed within a year. When this has been done, and when the streets shall be properly cleaned and swept, the place will present great attractions to visitors, and undoubtedly there will be a large accession of tourists and residents for the winter months. The climate is delightful and the means of entertainment varied and plentiful.

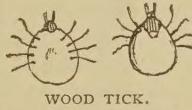
In fruit I thought the market deficient in supply and high in price. It is not to be seen in the abundance of our Northern towns, nor do we think the people are accustomed to eat fruits freely. The strawberry season was on, but strawberries were scarce, nor were citrus fruits or pineapples apparently either plentiful or cheap. The supply of culinary vegetables appeared to be very good, and almost every kind of vegetable could be found at the old French market, and other markets. The truckers complained that the season was late and that the winter had been a cold one and kept the produce backwards. Carrots and beets were not yet of large size. Newly grown celery was coming in. This is one of the most difficult vegetables to raise in that climate. The seed is sown in July under tents of cotton cloth, and the young plants are brought along in this way until October when they commence to plant out; the crop is growing all winter. The truckers are just outside of the city in different directions and on the line of the Illinois Central, and Yazoo and Mississippi, and other railroads.

The ocean steamers lying along the levees and loading with cotton, cotton seed meal, flour, etc., give a commercial appearance to the place which is also noticed in the streets by the frequent passage of heavily loaded drays and trucks drawn by mule teams. The mules are for the most part fine animals, while the horses are usually small and inferior, though occasionally some good ones may be seen. The mule has

been the motor power of the street railways. Within a few months two routes have been equipped with electricity, and it is expected that all will soon be run in this manner, an improvement which will be a great gain to the citizens and an additional attraction to the place.

All of Southern Louisiana is flat and low; at Baton Rouge, the capitol of the State, eighty-nine miles from New Orleans on the east side of the Mississippi, the ground rises up forty or fifty feet above the river and extends to the east and northeast as an elevated plateau; still higher up the river in the northern part of the State the land becomes hilly. Baton Rouge and the region about is apparently almost an ideal country for climate and soil. The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College is located here, and, also Station No. 2 of the State Agricultural Experiment Station. The trial grounds of the Station contained a considerable number of fruit trees of many varieties and many of the small fruits. Prof. A. T. Prescott, who is one of the faculty of the University and also botanist of the Stations, is making some trials of grasses, and considers the Bermuda grass and *Poa arachnifera* the most useful species for that region.

In the garden of Mrs. H., in Baton Rouge, in a space of about twenty by forty feet, are nine camellia trees which are from seventy to seventy-five years old, and are the largest in this country. As many as fifteen hundred flowers have been taken from them in one day. For one of these trees five hundred dollars has been offered several times. The trees give an income of several hundred dollars annually. In all the gardens here flowers abound, and almost everything seems to grow with but little cultivation. The son of Mrs. H. very courteously took me into the country to see a large and attractive plantation. The great pecan trees were a notable feature. In a piece of wood in which we stopped for half an hour I found some interesting plants. I was cautioned to be on the watch



WOOD TICK.

on my return home for a little brown insect which infests the woods and fastens itself on men and animals. I discovered them two days after. It is one of the wood ticks, a species of *Ixodes*, which fastens itself on the body and gorges itself with blood. It is an annoying pest.

Mr. De P. kindly took me to his farm which is being satisfactorily worked by an Italian farmer and family. He has a meadow of Johnson grass which yields at the rate of ten tons to the acre. Four crops of vegetables on the same ground are raised in a twelvemonth.

The Cherokee rose in the hedges was just coming into bloom. At one place where I called I saw two-year-old peach trees bearing, and trees of Le Conte pear five years old which were thirty feet high and bearing freely.

On my return, April 15, I gathered wild azaleas near Rising Fawn, Georgia, and at the same time collected the little *Houstonia* which two years before I found in June in the greatest profusion in the fields of Maine. North of Chattanooga the azaleas and dogwood and red bud, *Cercis Canadensis*, were abundant and in full bloom all the way through Tennessee and Kentucky.

The scenery over the Cumberland Mountains was magnificent. The view of the Cumberland

River at the place of crossing extremely grand. Along the Emory River the scenery was very beautiful. Along the mountain route plenty of kalmia was noticed but it was not yet in bloom. The blue grass region of Kentucky is a fine country but not equal in thrifty appearance to a considerable portion of Ohio.

Returning to Rochester on the 20th of April, I found the overcoat and the coal fire still necessary to comfort, and today, the 10th of May, the cherry trees are only beginning to open their first blossoms. My rambles in the South and the acquaintances which I made there will always be held in pleasant remembrance.

I was impressed with the fine appearance of Chattanooga and surrounding country, and if one may form an opinion from a car window, think it is a locality where, without being too far south, one may find a congenial climate, a good soil, and a thriving community. C. W. S.

CHOICE PLANTS FROM SEED.

THE growth of rare plants from seed is very interesting, and many of the choicest varieties may be readily obtained in this way by those who are willing to give them careful attention. I have had very good success by sowing seeds of green house plants at any time during the spring or summer in shallow boxes of mellow soil almost one-fourth sand. I sprinkle the seeds on the surface and cover them lightly with a little sandy soil, and then put a pane of glass over the box to keep it darkened and the soil slightly moist until the seeds germinate. When the plants are well up I remove the glass and place the box in a warm sunny window. When the plants are large enough to handle I pot them singly in very small pots, and afterwards remove them to six-inch pots for flowering. I raise all my own plants for winter blooming in this way and never fail to have splendid specimens. I keep the plants growing vigorously, and all buds are picked off during the summer, and in winter I find them always anxious to reward me for my care of them by an abundance of fine blossoms.

Chinese primroses are so easily raised that there is no reason why every flower lover should not have a magnificent display of these best and brightest of all winter flowers in the house. I sow seed of these in June and they are sometimes in full bloom in November. The cyclamen is a charming bulbous rooted plant with beautiful foliage and rich colored orchid like fragrant flowers. I have a large collection raised from seed. The cineraria is also easily raised from seed, and will bloom most profusely during the late winter and spring from seed sown in August. When in flower the plants are a gorgeous sight.

Where smilax is wanted in quantity it is best to grow it from seed. The seed should be soaked in warm water twenty-four hours before sowing. A package of smilax seed, costing but a trifle, will produce more plants than one could purchase for several dollars.

When carnations are wanted for bedding they can be very easily and cheaply obtained by sowing the seeds in the fall. In this latitude we dig up the beds, enrich them thoroughly, and sprinkle the carnation seed over them in quantities. The seedlings come up in early spring and only need to be thinned out to produce splendid plants for summer flowering.

Winnisboro, S. C. PRUDENCE PLAIN.

AN OLD SONG.

"Little Miss Mary, quite contrary,
What does your garden grow?
Silver-bells and cockle-shells
And cow-slips, all arow."

I've wondered and wondered, for ever so long
Why grandma looked sorry and sang that old song,
And though she don't say so, I most know she thinks,
I ought to be weeding my pansies and pinks;—
My story's just got where Prince Darling met Prue
The milk-maid; I don't like to leave it, would you?

Oh little Miss Mary, let's rise with the sun!
And not stop for play, till the work is all done!
We'll weed out the pansies and dear silver-bills,
Away with the cow-slips and queer cockle-shells!
We'll sow China asters and stocks, a whole bed,
And then perhaps grandma'll be singing instead;—

"Oh little Miss Mary, so sweet and so cheery,
What does your garden grow?
Crimson phlox and hollyhocks
And sweet peas, all arow."

—NELLA H. CHAPMAN.

HOUSE-PLANT EXPERIENCE.

HERE, in Minnesota, with our excessively dry climate, our window gardens are limited more than they otherwise would be unless we resort to some scheme to provide suitable moisture which nature provides elsewhere. I have found it convenient, though not elegant, to provide a table for the bay window to set plants on in this way: I had an extra study table about two feet by four feet and sawed the legs off till it stood just the height of the window sills; on the top of the table I placed a zinc pan just the size of the table and an inch deep, into this the flower pots were placed in their saucers and the space around the saucers was filled with water, or it might be filled with wet sand and the pots put in without the saucers. In the first case the saucers would be handy to water the plants in, as some, like heliotrope and azalea, make such a ball of roots that they do not get sufficient water unless it be allowed to soak in gradually. The evaporation from the surface of the pan would keep the air quite moist, but it needs frequent washing and if one wants the bay window to look nice all the time it may not be satisfactory. Leave plenty of room around the table to work. I made the mistake of getting it too large for the window. A scheme of this kind will save almost daily steaming otherwise required in the dry periods of our seasons. We used to pour boiling water into the pan as it would not overheat any of the pots in saucers and would keep the underside of the leaves from ravages of red spider, really our worst pest.

About sixteen months ago I received several begonias from a florist, and as the ground was frozen I was obliged to take what soil I could get, it happened to be a stiff clay loam. The plants grew well and bloomed freely during the winter. They were changed to a sandy soil with plenty of chip dirt from rotten logs in the woods at the first repotting, and it had such an effect, on the rubra especially, as to change the entire habit of the plant. In the clay soil it grew very branching, with nodes close together, there being four to six joints to the inch. The plant drooped around the pot and was very beautiful on a bracket. The leaves and flowers were very dark and rich. In the new soil the joints lengthen till they are two to four inches long and stand upright. It is still dark but has white dots on the leaves not noticed before. Part of the plant droops and part climbs straight up, every branch bears its cluster of flowers. It is older, which may account for greater freedom of bloom. In a north window the plant be-

comes lighter and the flowers pale pink, so it is possible to have such a variety of plants from this one begonia, varying with soil and light as to make it a valuable collection in itself. I am sure that the rubra in heavy clay loam and the rubra in light rich soil would never be recognized as the same variety, and these two methods of growing will be found worthy of trial. When potting plants for winter both kinds of soil can be used. W. R. L. JENKS.

Alexandria, Minn.

SOMETHING ABOUT ROSES.

IT IS asserted that twenty-five hundred varieties of the queen of flowers have been produced by rosarians during the last fifty years. Some of them, like American Beauty, Marechal Niel, General Washington, General Jacquemynot, Gloire de Dijon, Anna de Diesbach, Magna Charta, Souvenir de la Malmaison, Baroness Rothschild, Vick's Caprice, are well known while others were assigned to forgetfulness after the season's appearance. Some of the roses above mentioned are exceedingly pretty and a source of great pleasure to the lover of flowers. The Souvenir de la Malmaison is one of the most beautiful roses, and with its name and origin a pathetic little story is woven together.

After Napoleon was divorced from Josephine the latter, as is well known, resided at Malmaison, and here shortly before her death (May 1814) she was visited by Emperor Alexander of Russia, who felt deeply the misfortune of Josephine and who sympathized with the unfortunate woman. The ailing ex-Empress received Alexander in a "salon" filled with exquisite flowers, of which she was very fond. Her head gardener, Aime Bonpland, a botanist of renown who had accompanied Alexander Humboldt on one of his South American expeditions, had just placed in Josephine's apartments (it was in March) a new variety of rose with a most delicate flesh colored tint. During the last long and sad conversation between the chivalrous Emperor and the sad yet charming unfortunate woman the latter broke one of these pretty roses and handed it to Alexander with the words "*un souvenir de la Malmaison*." Upon his return Alexander related the incident to his Empress and she procured a plant of the rose and applied to it the name Souvenir de la Malmaison, and the rose as well as the tradition are cherished in the Imperial family of Russia.

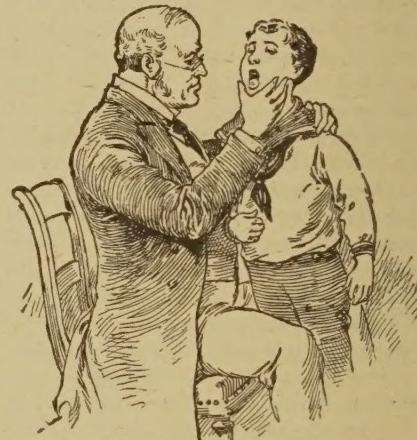
Another of the roses mentioned is the American Beauty; some say it is the prettiest of all roses; it had its origin in Washington, D. C. It sprang up, it is said, uninvited and unexpected in Mr. Bancroft's rose garden on Lafayette square.

Much mythical lore and scientific research exists regarding the origin of roses, but the one as well as the other lacks corroborative evidence to establish it beyond a doubt. One thing however seems to be certain that the white rose existed before the red one. Grecian myths say that the white rose sprang up from the blood of Adonis the charming lover of Venus, being emblematic of pure love, and that the red rose was produced one day when Venus trod upon a white rose and a thorn wounding her foot her blood tinged the white rose and it forever lost the original color. Another version is that one day Cupid being around, upset a vessel filled with nectar; the crimson contents of the vase flowed upon a bed of white roses and these became

changed to red. And another legend touching the origin of the red rose is this: All roses were white, but one day Cupid being desperately in love with Psyche plucked a rose and playfully rubbed the flower against his sweetheart's cheek. The reflection from the rosy cheek was cast upon the flower and it assumed the color of the cheek of the fair Psyche and retained the same forever.

And still another old legend tells us that the garments of the daughter of Herodias were ornamented with white roses when she brought her mother the head of John the Baptist and a drop of blood fell from the salver and colored one of the roses crimson. From this grew the dark red rose, which among some nations is the emblem of mourning. And in some countries Freemasons wear on St. John's Day (June 27) white and pink roses as emblems of purity and brotherly love; the dark crimson rose they wear emblematic of devotion unto death.

J. G. M.

**"When I was a Boy,"**

Writes Postmaster J. C. WOODSON, Forest Hill, W. Va., "I had a bronchial trouble of such a persistent and stubborn character, that the doctor pronounced it incurable with ordinary medicines, and advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and one bottle cured me. For the last fifteen years, I have used this preparation with good effect whenever I take

A Bad Cold,

and I know of numbers of people who keep it in the house all the time, not considering it safe to be without it."

"I have been using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for 30 years, with the most satisfactory results, and can cheerfully recommend it as being especially adapted to all pulmonary complaints. I have, for many years, made pulmonary and other medicines a special study, and I have come to the conclusion that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral occupies a position pre-eminent over other medicines of the class."—Chas. Davenport, Dover, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Letter Box.

In this department we will be pleased to answer any questions relating to Flowers, Vegetables and Plants, or to publish the experiences of our readers. JAMES VICK.

Good Results.

I had one hundred and twenty-five strong plants from one twenty-five cent package of pansy seed last year from which I plucked from fifty to one hundred flowers daily from June 3 to October 15. My carnations numbered thirty-five, but one-half of them died in winter and I now have eighteen healthy plants.

A. L. K.

Gloxinias—Crinums.

Will A. B. C., who gave his experience with gloxinias in the October Magazine, please state how he raised plant from leaf, and if he kept it growing through the winter. Do gloxinias require repotting every season?

Do crinums require repotting every season or can they be kept in same pot? I. H. P.

Raising Cauliflower Seed.

A request is made by C. F. C. for instructions in raising cauliflower seed. The art of raising cauliflower seed must be learned mostly by experience. The stocks selected for seed bearing should be from plants raised from late sown seed and they should have strong low stems and with a head free from interior leaves. The stock plants can be transplanted to a cold frame where they can be protected during winter and until ready for planting out in the spring. The most reliable treatise on raising vegetable seeds is "Brill's Farm, Gardening and Seed Growing," and costs one dollar. With what information can be gained from this source, and any others he may find, one who wishes to try seed raising must commence the practical work and develop it.

The Easter Lily.

Please tell me how to grow the Easter lily. I ordered one of you last fall, potted it in equal parts of leafmold, garden soil and sand, with plenty of charcoal in the bottom, watered it and put it away in a dark place. In three weeks it began to grow and soon after began to rot. I took it up and found it had not made any roots. What was the reason? I want to try again next fall. MRS. W. H. B.

Carmel, N. Y.

The treatment described in this case was quite proper, and if the bulb had been a sound one to start with we can see no cause for its failure. We are obliged to think there was some unsoundness in the bulb which developed rapidly when it was kept moist. Before potting a bulb it should be examined carefully to ascertain if it is quite sound. If there is any spot where decay has commenced the diseased part should be scraped away, and some powdered charcoal placed in the wound. Then pot it and give but little water until there are evidences of active growth.

Raising Seeds of the Double Stock—Summer Care of House Plants.

In reply to several inquiries made in your previous issues I would like to say that to produce seeds of the double Ten-weeks stock is a skillful art. The seeds are raised only from single or semi-double varieties, as the double flower has no pistil, and consequently can produce no seed. The case of this plant is like that of many others where a single variety has been cultivated and made to bear seeds which produce double flowers; the portulaca and petunia are examples. In a package of portulaca or petunia seeds there will always be some which will give plants bearing single flowers. The Ten-weeks stock is one of those beauties which has been produced by care and skill. The buds of the double varieties are rounder, softer and uniform, while those of the single are somewhat longer, and when bitten through will be found to be harder. The seeds of the double va-

rieties are larger and covered with a whitish skin at the edge which is caused by not allowing the seed to get perfectly ripe. In raising the seed several transplantings are necessary; first in a lean soil, then in rich soils; this method of proceeding will add greatly to the fullness and size of the seeds; and cutting off the weak loment or seed pods at the end of the spike, and cutting off the flowering shoots which come up later add to the strength of the seeds. When the loment are well grown the plants in the pots are to be kept in a dry condition; or, if the plants are in the open ground, then they should be partially pulled up, so as to loosen the fine roots, and then be pressed back by stepping on the soil above the roots; this will check the growth and prevent the seeds from getting perfectly ripe. In this way the double varieties are procured. Seeds kept in the loment will retain their germinating power for several years.

I generally turn out my house plants, such as pelargonium or geranium, fuchsia, myrtle, begonia, heliotrope, lantana, etc., etc., directly into the border but I very seldom plant out my cactus plants, as they can remain in their pots for many years without disturbance. I sink the pots of cactus to the rim into the ground; but first a hole is made deep enough and a two-inch pot is inverted in it, and upon this pot the pot of cactus is placed; the lower pot will catch all the drainage and thus allow no stagnant water around the roots of the cactus; this is very important in cactus culture.

G. F. M.

Hoboken, N. J.

Chinese Primroses from Seed.

I notice in April issue, page 90, a partial reply by M. E. L. to a question by E. A. B., page 10, November issue. The one asking for full benefits, the other only partially succeeding. I have been successful in raising Chinese primroses from seed. I formerly had to pay twenty-five cents per pot for what I wanted for myself, now I merely pay twenty-five cents for a packet of seeds and grow two or three dozen plants, selling what I do not require at fifteen cents for a four-inch pot plant. Thus not only having fresh new plants each winter but deriving some profit from the experience.

In April or May I purchase from a seedsman who can be depended on to give nothing but new seed, one packet of mixed seed. On arrival I generally sow in June or July for Christmas bloom, not later. I use small boxes made on purpose about two inches deep and of convenient size, say three by four inches; take prepared soil, sow the seed evenly in rows far enough apart to allow the plants to develop and leave room to work when transplanting. After sowing I water by a gentle sprinkling, cover the box with a piece of paper cut to fit inside the box and lie close down on the soil, then cover with a glass cover to keep in the moisture; keep in a warm place, do not let it dry out and the seeds will soon show themselves above the soil; when up the paper must be removed but keep on the glass. The glasses I use are similar to those described in "Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden." The joints of the wooden box are held together by strips of paper and mucilage, this gives you a chance too keep the plants close until well grown. They will need air; do not keep them in a hot sun. After the plants are grown I pot in thumbs, then two and a half inch, then three, then four, and some in five inch, this will allow the ones in five inch pots more time to grow larger. I bloom them in four inch and five inch pots. I do not grow my plants in a hot room after they are potted for bloom. I keep the temperature not over 55° or 60° by day and 45° or 50° at night in a window where they secure the sun only in the forenoon. If kept too hot they all grow to leaf. If they are sprinkled overhead with water after the bloom buds begin to show it will blast them, the buds I mean. Keep them in a room as free from dust as possible.

I am sure with care any one can become successful with these most interesting plants and much more cheaply than by buying from a florist every fall. The same applies to the cinerarias as to the Chinese primroses. I hope E. A. B. will try some this summer and report the result. I am sure she will more than feel repaid for any trouble taken.

A. B. R.
Milton, Ont.

Onion Sets.

Could you spare so much space in your Magazine as to give explicit directions in the raising of onion sets from seed? I have looked for directions in various catalogues, in "Chambers' Information," and the only information I got was in "McKenzie's 5,000 Receipts," but this is not satisfactory. He says

rich soil, an ounce of seed to forty-five feet of row, and then when large enough break them down to ripen. Mine—Yellow Danvers, your seed—grew like scallions and inside of twelve hours after breaking them were up again like grenadiers. Please oblige with directions.

P. W. R.

Christiansburg, Va.

Some skill, which can only be acquired by experience, is required to raise onion sets successfully. Land for raising sets should be in good condition but it is not necessary that it should be as rich as for a crop of large bulbs. It should be land that has been under crops for several years and should be clean and well drained. Gravelly or hungry sandy land is not suitable. It should be prepared by plowing and dragging fine, and if known to be poor should have an application of fertilizer. The seed should be sown early, as early as for a crop of large onions, for it is necessary that the little bulbs should get their growth and thoroughly ripen before cool weather comes; it should be a point to make the crop in July. Seed should be used at the rate of seventy-five pounds to the acre; if less quantity is used there will be too many bulbs of over size. A bulb over three-fourths of an inch in diameter is too large, and such sets should be rejected and used as pickling onions. The crop can be sized by running the bulbs through a sieve with three-quarter inch meshes.

The rows should be fourteen or fifteen inches apart, an attachment to the seed drill being used which will make a drill that will allow the seed to be spread three inches wide and cover. When the plants are up they are to be cultivated and kept clean, using a hand cultivator and throwing the soil towards the row—this is the reverse of the practice in raising large bulbs, but it is better that the little bulbs should be covered.

It is not necessary, or of any use, to break down the tops, but when the tops die down the crop must be removed; if the bulbs are allowed to remain after they are ripe many of them will put out new roots and their keeping qualities will be impaired. They should be removed on a dry warm day, and can be at once run through a fanning mill to clean them and then should be spread thinly on trays and set in a cool dry place. Keep them in a cool dry room during winter. The selection of the right varieties for sets is important; experience has shown that some of the best varieties for large bulbs are not the best for sets. The Yellow Strasburg, the White Silver Skin, and the Early Red of certain strains, understood by seedsmen, are best for the purpose.

Many diseases
arise from one cause
—blood impurity.

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)



Purify the blood and,
thus, go to the root
of many maladies."

25 cents a box.

Exterminating Quack Grass.

A piece of ground infested with quack grass should be fenced off and have pigs turned out on it. This is the cheapest, safest and most effective way to get rid of the pest.

M. J. L.

Athens, Pa.

Aristolochia Siphon.

Why Dutchman's Pipe planted two years ago does not bloom, is the nature of an inquiry by Mrs. S. V. of Richford, N. Y. From our experience with this plant we should not expect it to bloom until six or eight years after transplanting the young plant. The flower is very interesting, but the principal value of the plant is its abundant foliage which makes a fine screen.

The Spotted Calla.

The particular care of this plant is inquired about. Plant it out in the garden for the summer in a place a little shaded and leave it until its leaves begin to decay in the fall, or until danger of frost. Then lift the tubers, dry them off and store away in sand in a dry, frost-proof place. It is well to pot the tubers in March and get them into good growth before planting out.

Grafting Crab Tree.

Inquiry is made by A. R. in regard to grafting a crab apple tree, wishing to know "what class of fruit is most suitable" to graft on it, and stating that it is desired to graft "some other apple, pear or other fruit into the stock." The best thing to do is to graft it with some good kind of apple. It is possible to graft the pear on the crab stock, but the union will be imperfectly formed, and when such a union has been practiced it has been of short duration.

Care of Canna.

Please tell me the care of Canna Star of 'Or. I have one that is a year old now. It is in the north window with an average of 70° to 80° in the daytime. It is potted in garden soil that is quite rich, and I give it plenty of water, but it never blossoms. It sends up plenty of young plants from the roots. What shall I do for it?

MRS. D. F. S.

The best course to take is to plant it out in the garden and leave it until danger of frost in autumn; then take it up, dry it off and store it away for the winter in sand in a place where it will be free from frost.

Lantana Leaves Diseased.

What is the cause of lantana leaves turning brown gradually and falling off? I can find no insects of any kind on them. They look as though scalding water had been sprinkled on them, but no water has touched them.

MRS. J. C. B.

Hammondsport, N. Y.

We cannot say what is the cause of the diseased leaves, but the best course to pursue is to set the plant in the open ground for the summer. If potted again, in the fall, see that the pot has good drainage and use rather coarse potting material.

Old Chrysanthemums.

Must chrysanthemums be separated in order to cause them to bloom when they are thick? Mine were purchased two years ago.

M. A. G.

Walworth, N. Y.

Chrysanthemums when planted out in the garden are sometimes left for several years and allowed to make a large clump. But the flowers produced under these circumstances are small and for the most part poorly formed. The real object in chrysanthemum culture is to have fine flowers, and experience has shown that these are formed only on young, vigorous plants. Consequently the old plants are never kept over

the second year by experienced growers, but cuttings are made from them, at any time from December to March, and the young plants are kept in a strong growing state from the time they take root until the flower buds are formed and the blooming season commences, and then they are watered two or three times a week with manure water to enable them to develop fine flowers. When the largest flowers are desired a plant is allowed to carry and perfect only a few buds, or perhaps only one. But strong plants can be produced which will supply with proper treatment twenty to thirty good flowers. There is no plant more amenable to treatment than the chrysanthemum, and those who admire it should make a little effort, first to learn how to care for the plants, and then to practice the proper treatment.

Bulbs after Blooming.

Correspondents inquire about what shall be done with tulips and hyacinths after blooming. Bulbs that have bloomed in pots can be turned into the garden and left there. They are not suitable afterwards for forcing. Bulbs which have bloomed in the garden can be removed, when the leaves have all ripened, and be stored in a cool shady place until August and then be again planted; or they can be left in the ground and be allowed to bloom again the following spring.

Spring Bulbs.

I do not understand why the *Bulbocodium vernum* is not seen in more collections of spring flowering bulbs. I had them for the first time this spring; they bloomed before any other bulb, crocus not excepted. The blossom is something like a crocus, only narrower petals open wide, and come right out of the ground before the leaves come. Plant half a dozen in a group and they will delight you with a spot of the brightest violet pink color. They are perfectly hardy. *Babiana* is another flower that I am pleased with; it has been growing in a pot all winter and today it opened two lovely purple flowers with more to follow on the spike.

MRS. M. A. B.

New Douglass, Ill.

Cut-Worms.

Is there any way to get rid of cut-worms working in the garden?

MRS. W. D. R.

Turner's Falls, Mass.

The cut-worm is a troublesome customer, and hard to deal with. Many experiments have been made to ascertain some method of destroying it, but nothing, so far, has proved effective. In setting cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, egg and other young plants in the family garden it is a good practice to wrap a piece of paper around the stem, so that it will enter the ground an inch or two and extend an inch or more above the surface. The paper, affected by rain and the moisture of the soil, will in time fall away but the stems of the plants will then have become so hardened as to be no longer available to the worms. On a large scale this would not be practicable.

An Amateur's Questions.

Please say how to cultivate chrysanthemums; how to prevent them from flowering until the last of November or December; how to cultivate cauliflower; how to raise nasturtiums; do they require a sunny or shady situation? Do they do best planted on dry or wet ground?

AMATEUR.

Chrysanthemums should be potted in a rich light soil, given a good light, and all the water they require, which is considerable when in full growth. The small plants should be kept in small pots until they fill the soil with roots and then be shifted into a size larger. Do not overpot them, as gardeners say, but increase the size

of pot as the roots require it. A six or eight-inch pot will carry a large plant. The plants while growing must not be stunted, either by lack of water or by keeping them in pots too small. The size of the plant and the time of blooming can both be regulated by removing the buds or "disbudding." When the buds form in the early part of the season remove them. This course is usually followed until the end of July, and after that the flower buds are allowed to form, and only those removed which are in excess. Experience must be the guide to the grower in relation to the number of buds allowed to remain and the exact time to stop the general removal of buds. The later the buds are removed the later the plants will be in blooming.

Cauliflower plants are raised from seed like the cabbage, and when the proper size—the same as cabbage plants—they are transplanted to their permanent ground. They should have rich, mellow, moist soil, and be well cultivated. When the heads begin to form it is a good plan to tie some of the leaves together over the head to prevent the sun from coloring the white buds.

Nasturtiums are easily raised by sowing the seeds in a sunny spot in good dry garden soil.

DON'T

Find fault with the cook if the pastry does not exactly suit you. Nor with your wife either—perhaps she is not to

BLAME

It may be the lard she is using for shortening. Lard is indigestible you know. But if you would always have

YOUR

Cakes, pies, rolls, and bread palatable and perfectly digestible, order the new shortening, "COTTOLENE," for your

WIFE

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Chicago, St. Louis, Montreal, New
York, Boston, Philadelphia,
San Francisco, etc.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

Bryophyllum.

I think I can help you to answer Mrs. A. H. B. in January Magazine. Those to whom the curious as well as the beautiful is interesting should secure a plant of *Bryophyllum calycinum*, or "sprouting leaf." Unlike other plants it requires neither soil nor fertilizer, a leaf suspended in the air throwing out little plants from the notches. As a foliage plant and a curiosity it is valuable in the window garden, but should then be grown in a little moist earth.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. F. V. D.

Climbing Vine.

My house faces the north, with the piazza on the northwest side, and I would like to plant a vine there which would not require very much sun. Which of the following vines would be likely to do best in this spot—Honeysuckle, clematis, wistaria, climbing rose? If any other kind will grow better there please tell me. What time in the year is best to plant them?

Dover, N. H.

O. Y.

With the exception of the first named plant we have seen each of the others succeed well with a similar exposure. For a clematis for such a spot we should prefer the hardy native, *C. Virginiana*. For a rose the Queen of the Prairie.

Roses—Liquid Manure—Angle Worms.

What care should winter blooming roses have in summer?

Will watering house plants with liquid manure cause angle worms, and will they injure the plants?

Granite Falls, Wash.

Mrs. M. C.

Roses for winter blooming can have no better care in summer than to be planted in good soil and be kept free from weeds. After frosts come they can be lifted and be cut back, tops and roots, and be potted in strong, rich soil.

Watering with manure water will not cause angle worms. The worms are injurious to potted plants and should be removed, either by picking them out if they can be seen, or by watering with lime water, which will drive them out of the soil, when they can be thrown out.

Amaryllis Johnsoni.

I have several bulbs of *Amaryllis Johnsoni* which have not bloomed in two years. Do they require deep or shallow potting, and do they bear repotting or dividing well? I have given them best care I knew but they will not bloom.

A. L. L.

There is no danger of potting the bulbs too deep. Use a large pot and a rich light soil; a mixture of leafmold and good fresh loam and a little sand, and a small quantity of well rotted cow manure well mixed together, will make a good soil. A few pieces of crock or some small stones at the bottom of the pot will keep the drainage free, which is important. The plants will do best if not disturbed or repotted oftener than once in three years. Every year before starting growth some of the top soil can be removed and replaced with some that is fresh.

Gloxinias.

Will you tell me how deep to cover the gloxinia bulb with soil? The one I got of you last year was a long time starting, then grew nicely and had several buds, but before they opened the stalks turned black and rotten, then the whole bulb. What was the cause?

E. S.

Bennington, Vt.

In potting gloxinia bulbs it is best to nearly fill the pot with soil and press the bulb into it, and covering it by heaping the soil a little.

It is impossible to answer the last question—the bulb may have been too deeply planted, and so was kept too moist, or there may have been some other cause. The trouble in such a case should be ascertained by examination of the plant. Similar questions are sent to us frequently, when by no possibility could we know of the special unfavorable conditions.

Roses—Christmas Rose.

The roses I had of you last year proved to be everything they promised so far as they bloomed, and they came in first class order. The person who set them out did it very badly and they suffered from that, but they are bright and fresh this spring.

I have your Magazine and value it highly; and will you please tell us in it how to cultivate the Christmas rose?

Miss H. W. P.

Foxborough, Mass.

The Christmas rose, *Helleborus niger*, is a plant of slow growth and a newly transplanted plant cannot be considered as established until the third year. The best time to set the plants is in the spring. Good roots potted in the fall or early winter and kept in a low temperature in the house will bloom late in winter or in early spring. The greatest difficulty under such circumstances is to keep it cool enough.

Lilies—Time of Planting.

In the April number of your Magazine, page 84, is an article entitled "Lilies versus Roses." I would like to know how the bulbs should be treated during the winter, and what would be the proper time of the year to purchase and plant out the bulbs to secure the best results. Would *L. auratum* be hardy enough to stand the winter in Iowa?

H. Y. W.

Creston, Iowa.

The best time to plant lily bulbs is in the fall, from September to November. Lilies do best in a light well drained soil. They should be planted six or eight inches deep. As winter comes on give them good protection by covering them with fallen leaves or coarse stable litter. *L. auratum* is hardy in Iowa, but it is apparently one of the most fickle among the lilies, as well as one of the most beautiful. If one succeeds with it the result is grand—grand enough to repay a failure, if it should occur. As a rule the lilies are reliable and among the most satisfactory of hardy plants.

Various Inquiries.

I like your Magazine very much, especially the "Letter Box." I think it is just what we all need. I wish you would tell me if you will how to prepare the bed and how to sow pansy seed. I can't raise them; what the trouble is I do not know. I love the pansy; who could help it?

In potting gloxinia bulbs should they be set in a dark place to form roots?

There was a perennial in my mother's yard in old Kentucky that grew from four to six feet, or perhaps higher; bright green stalk very smooth and slick, and had small yellow rose-like flowers produced at the axil of each leaf with scarcely any stem; leaf, some larger than a rose leaf, and finely curved; will

you or some one of the Magazine readers please give me the name of it?

Does the Greville or Seven Sisters climbing rose ever have seven different colored flowers on it at one time, or, as one tree agent claimed here, last fall, ranging from almost black to pure white.

Are all carnations hardy in the winter left in the ground if protected with leaves or straw? M. T.

Udall, Kans.

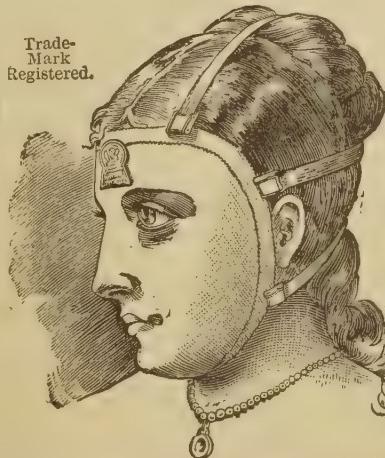
There is no difficulty in raising pansy plants in the open ground in summer if the seed is good and the soil well prepared, and ordinary attentions are given. A fine, mellow bed should be prepared where it can have a little shade in the hottest part of the day, say from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. A good way to shade a bed is with a screen made of lath; the laths are nailed to cross pieces at the ends, separating them about a quarter of an inch. The end pieces can be laths, and if used the whole length the completed shade will be four feet square; if this is thought to be too large to handle well the width can be reduced to three feet. The end pieces can be doubled, one on each side of the lath ends. If wire nails are used they can be clinched; a lath can also be nailed diagonally across from one corner to another to act as a brace, and the shade thus be made quite durable. A frame of the proper size, made of strips of wood nailed to corner posts, will support the screen, and some provision should be made to wire or tie it down to secure it against high winds. A bed thus shaded will be found available for growing many kinds of seedlings in summer, especially perennial herbaceous plants. Pansy seed should be sown shallow, not more than a quarter of an inch in depth, and a slight, even moisture should be maintained in the soil. When the plants have made a few leaves those which are crowding each other can be transplanted, still keeping them under the screen, which will be found useful until September or perhaps a little later in Kansas.

Gloxinia bulbs when potted need only to be kept a little in the shade until the leaves push out.

If any reader can tell the name of the plant inquired for, and will advise us, we will publish it.

The fertile imaginations of tree dealers, stimulated by the prospect of the profits of sales, have evolved many wonderful stories about the most common plants, and this one in regard to the seven colored flowers of the Greville rose is a fair sample of hundreds of others which have no foundation in truth. This climbing variety of rose, which is somewhat tender, and therefore not particularly desirable, has flowers of a blush color with tinges and cloudings of darker shade.

MADAM ROWLEY'S TOILET MASK (OR FACE GLOVE.)



Is a natural beautifier for bleaching and preserving the skin and removing complexion imperfections.

It is soft and flexible in form, and can be easily applied and worn without discomfort or inconvenience.

It is recommended by eminent physicians and scientists as a substitute for injurious cosmetics.

COMPLEXION BLEMISHES may be hidden imperfectly by cosmetics and powders, but can only be removed permanently by the Toilet Mask. By its use every kind of spots, impurities, roughness, etc., vanishes from the skin, leaving it soft, clear, brilliant and beautiful. It is harmless, costs little, and saves many dollars uselessly expended for cosmetics, powders, lotions, etc. It prevents and removes wrinkles, and is both a complexion preservative and beautifier.

Illustrated Treatise, with full particulars, mattee free. Address, and kindly mention this magazine,

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To be Worn Three Times in the Week.

1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1893.

Entered in the Post Office at Rochester as "second-class" matter.

VICK'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is published at the following rates, either for old or new subscribers. These rates include postage:

One copy one year, in advance, Fifty Cents.

One copy twenty-seven months (2½ years), full payment in advance, One Dollar.

A Club of Five or more copies, sent at one time, at 40 cents each, without premiums. Neighbors can join in this plan.

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All contributions and subscriptions should be sent to Vick Publishing Co., at Rochester, N. Y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

\$1.25 per agate line per month; \$1.18 for 3 months, or 200 lines; \$1.12 for 6 months, or 400 lines; \$1.06 for 9 months, or 600 lines; \$1.00 for 1 year, or 1000 lines. *One line extra charged for less than five.*

All communications in regard to advertising to Vick Publishing Co., New York office, 38 Times Building, H. P. Hubbard, Manager.

Average monthly circulation **200,000.**

THE LATE SPRING.

The cold weather this spring and the heavy rains have not only delayed vegetation, but greatly delayed putting in crops. As a result the work is done hurriedly and we cannot expect maximum crops of many kinds of vegetables especially. What remains is to do all work thoroughly and in time to meet the requirements of the crops as fully as possible. The promise of fruit in this locality at the present time, May 20, is good; cherries, peaches, pears and apples are in bloom. The small fruits also look promising. But we know it is not safe to judge of the fruit crop from the blooming season; four weeks later it can be better estimated. The backwardness of vegetation appears to be general, all parts of the country experiencing it. Nevertheless, we have no reason to think that when the harvest is ended we shall not have an average supply of produce of most kinds. It is ours to labor faithfully and wait in hope.

A VALUABLE IMPLEMENT.

An implement of very great value to grape and berry growers has lately been put on the market, and the many practical tests which it has received have fully proved its usefulness. This is the Grape and Berry Hoe of the D. S. Morgan Co., of Brockport, N. Y. It is a horse hoe, by means of which a vineyard or field of berry bushes can be quickly and thoroughly hoed. By means of a disc wheel running in the ground the implement is guided with the greatest precision and the work is done so well that the use of a hand hoe is quite unnecessary. It is a great labor saver and is rapidly making its own reputation, and must come into general use.

EARLY FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

In village and suburban lots the Forsythias are about the first of the flowering shrubs to greet us in spring. While the weather is yet even disagreeably cool they display their wealth of beautiful yellow bells enlivening the otherwise dull scene. The Chinese magnolias are unequalled in beauty by shrubs or trees of any

season of bloom, and at this time they make a luxuriant appearance. The cherry trees in the background contrasting with the bright flowers of the peach trees, the magnolias of different kinds in full bloom, *Prunus triloba* covered with its little pink flowers, the dwarf almond of a light shade of pink, the light coppery hues of the young leaves of the purple beech and the Schwedler's maple, the light green of the new foliage of most other trees with a ground color of emerald green, all conspire to make a landscape as bright and beautiful as imagination can paint them. So much of beauty can be put about our homes by the judicious planting of trees and shrubs that one accustomed to it would feel deeply its loss if deprived of it. The Japanese ampelopsis planted about our houses and allowed to run on the walls is another feature of beauty which has been added to our grounds within the last twenty-five years.

NOVELTIES.

Very many plants have been introduced into the trade the present season which have heretofore been but little known. We are testing all of them that we can procure and we hope our readers who are trying them will make accurate notes and in due time send us reports for publication. These novelties are various, some being plants cultivated for their flowers; others for their ornamental foliage; others for fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, grapes, etc.; others belong in the vegetable garden and some in the grain fields. All of these are of interest and it is desirable to hear from them from as many sources as possible. If a few of them prove to be of general value it will be a gain. The Japanese wineberry, about which there has been so much said that was contradictory, appears now to be revealing its true character by tests at some of the Experiment Stations. From Cornell, in this State, and from the Michigan Station, come reports that the plants are small producers and that the fruit has but little flavor and, worse than all, that when picked it falls to pieces in the hand.

Prunus Simoni is another variety of fruit which has been proved to be practically worthless.

BOOK NOTICES.

HOW TO GROW CUT FLOWERS. By M. A. Hunt. Published by the author at Terre Haute, Ind.

Beginners in the business of raising cut flowers will be pleased to learn of this book and avail themselves of its teaching. Nor is it only for beginners. Experienced cultivators will find much in this manual which will be useful to them. Mr. Hunt is a practical and successful gardener and writes from actual knowledge of his subject. The first part of the treatise is occupied with clear and concise accounts of greenhouse construction, heating and ventilation. After this are full descriptions of the proper method of raising the rose, carnation, chrysanthemum, violet and other winter flowering plants. All the details of this work are fully described, together with the troublesome insects and fungous diseases and the methods of dealing with these pests. It is a pleasure to recommend this book to all who desire the information it contains.

AMERICAN GRAPE TRAINING. By L. H. Bailey. Published by the Rural Publishing Co., New York.

This is an account of the leading forms of training grape vines now in use in this country. The different methods of pruning and training

are clearly set forth, and illustrated by appropriate engravings. It can be recommended to all who wish the information it contains as thoroughly reliable.

A NEW MANUAL OF SIGHT SINGING. By James Taylor, Lawrence, Mass.

Any method which will assist young people to become proficient in reading notes is worthy of being made known. We cannot decide on the merits of this system but its author claims great value for it for self instruction.

I FORBID THE BANNS. By Frank Frankfort Moore. Cassell Publishing Co., New York.

A pleasant and entertaining story for light summer reading for those needing recreation and seeking merely amusement.

DISEASED GERANIUM LEAVES.

For two or three years past specimens have been sent us of geranium leaves which presented an unhealthy appearance, having patches which had turned brown. The leaves would be in all stages of decay, some having turned quite brown and dry, and with a peculiar corky appearance. Careful examination of such leaves under the microscope revealed no fungus, though it was evident that the disease must be due to some agency in the leaf itself. Prof. Byron D. Halstead, of Rutgers College, who is giving special attention to vegetable pathology, now announces that the affection is the result of bacteria which are to be found in the early stages of the leaf disease. Some of our readers will, doubtless, from these statements now understand the nature of the mysterious trouble of some of their geranium plants which has heretofore baffled their examinations and inquiries.

\$100 REWARD, \$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

World's Fair Visitors.

Those who anticipate a visit to "The White City" this summer should at once take steps toward securing desirable quarters during their sojourn in Chicago. *The Chicago Herald*, to meet the demand of the people in this direction, has inaugurated a special "World's Fair" heading in its classified advertising columns, where those wishing Board, Rooms, Houses or Flats, and those having Rooms, Flats or Houses to rent during that period, may tell each other what they want or what they have to offer in the way of accommodations. In addition to this *The Herald* issues every Monday morning in neat and compact form the entire list of Houses, Flats and Rooms for rent, all advertisements under the "World's Fair" headings as well as the offerings of Chicago Real Estate men appearing in its mammoth Sunday edition. This miniature newspaper entitled "Real Estate Pointers" is sent to any address upon receipt of a one cent stamp to pay postage, or may be had by calling at the *Herald* counting room. Over 5,000 copies are distributed in Chicago alone each week, thus affording advertisers in *The Sunday Herald* every opportunity to have their wants supplied. The rate for this class of advertising is 15 cents per line of seven average words for each daily insertion and 20 cents per line of seven average words for each Sunday. No extra charge is made for the insertion in "Real Estate Pointers" of addlets under this heading in *Sunday Herald*.



THE HAMILTON MIRACLE.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED BY A GLOBE REPORTER.

THE FACTS FULLY VERIFIED.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record.

A Man Pronounced by Eminent Physicians Permanently Disabled Fully Recovers—
Fac-simile of the Check for \$1,000 Paid by Royal Templars of Temperance for Total Disability—Hundreds of Visitors.

TORONTO DAILY GLOBE, July 25.—This is an age of doubt; especially in regard to cures by patent medicines, and not without reason, for too often have the sick and their near and dear loved ones been deceived by highly recommended nostrums that were swallowed to be of less avail than as much water. The old, old fable of the boy and the wolf applies also too frequently to many of the specific concoctions for curing the ills that flesh is heir to; and when a real cure is effected by a genuine remedy those who might be benefited fight shy of it, saying, "it was 'cure, cure,' so often before that I won't try it." When such a state of affairs exists it is advisable that assurance should be made doubly sure.

A few weeks ago a marvelous and almost miraculous cure was made known to Canadians through the medium of the Hamilton newspapers. It was stated that Mr. John Marshall, a well-known resident of Hamilton, by the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, had been snatched from the very jaws of death, placed upon his feet and enabled to mingle with his fellow citizens with more than renewed health and strength and even brighter spirits than he had experienced for years before. This remarkable statement naturally excited the wonder of almost a continent. Some believed, most people doubted, although the facts were placed so clearly as to ward off the slightest suspicion of fraud. To investigate the very extraordinary cure and place before the people of Canada and the United States verification or otherwise of it was the special mission of a *Globe* reporter a few days ago.

A close inquiry into the circumstances first showed that Mr. John Marshall, whose residence is 25 Little William street, in the northeast portion of the city, while employed as foreman for the Canadian Oil Company, five years ago, fell upon the edge of an oil vat and hurt his back. Thinking little of the affair, Mr. Marshall continued to work on, but after a few months he became ill, gradually got worse, and in August, four years ago, became stricken with the dread disease, locomotor ataxy—a disease attacking the nerves and rendering that portion of the system attacked perfectly helpless, pro-

claimed by the physicians to be incurable—which left him from the waist downwards without feeling and utterly unable to move his lower limbs. All he was able to do was to raise himself by the aid of sticks and crutches and drag himself around the house and occasionally to the corner of the street on fine days. His legs were without feeling, pins and even knives were stuck into them without the sick man experiencing any inconvenience. He could take a walking stick and beat his legs until the blows resounded through the house and yet he felt nothing. During all these years of torture Mr. Marshall consulted every doctor of ability in the city; tried every form of treatment and took almost every kind of patent medicine, but without receiving one little of relief. The agony was frequently so intense that he was obliged to take morphine pills in order to receive a reasonable amount of sleep.

As the months and years passed by, although the doctors continued to treat him in various ways, they plainly told the suffering man that he could not get better, the disease was set down in the works of specialists as incurable. The doomed man was a member of the United Empire Council, No. 190, Royal Templars of Temperance, and under the discouraging circumstances he thought it advisable to apply for the payment of the total disability claim of \$1,000 allowed by the order on its insurance policy. Application was accordingly made, but before the claim was granted the patient had to offer conclusive proof of his total disability to the chief examiner, and Mr. Marshall was sent to Toronto for a special electrical treatment. It proved no more successful than the others that had preceded it, and a number of city doctors and the chief medical examiner of the order signed the medical certificate of total disability and Mr. Marshall received from the Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars a check for \$1,000 last November. One day last February came Mr. Marshall's salvation although he did not accept it at first. A small pamphlet telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the diseases they cured, was thrown into the house, but it was placed aside and no notice taken of it for weeks. One day the sick man reread the circular and concluded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, although Mrs. Marshall tried hard to dissuade him, saying they would be as ineffectual as all the others; but on April 14—memorable day to him—Mr. Marshall began to take the pills, one after each meal for a start. In a few days a change was noticed and as he continued to take the pills he gradually improved and in a little over a month he was able to take the train for Toronto and visit an astonished brother-in-law. Now he can walk four or five miles with any of his friends.

The *Globe* representative paid a visit to the

house of the man thus rescued from a living death. When the reporter's mission was explained, Mr. Marshall's face lighted up with a smile, which caused a responsive one to rise upon the features of his wife, and he expressed his perfect willingness to tell all that was asked of him.

"Why, I feel a better man now than I did ten years ago," said he, cheerfully. "It's four years next August since I did a day's work but I guess I can soon make a start again. About my illness? It was all caused through falling and hurting my back. I kept getting worse until I couldn't get off a chair without a stick or crutches. The lower part of my body and legs were useless. I tried every doctor and every patent medicine, spending hundreds of dollars. Everything that was likely to help me I got, but I might as well have thrown it in the bay. I suppose my wife has shown you the apparatus I used at one time or another. A dozen city doctors gave me up. I got enough electric shocks for half a dozen men, but they did me no good. I lost control of my bowels and water and couldn't sleep without morphine. During the day my legs were cold and I had to sit by the stove wrapped in a blanket, suffering intense agony from nervous pains in the legs, neck and head. Yes, I received from the Royal Templars a \$1,000 check, being declared totally unable to follow my employment. One day in April I took a notion to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, carefully following the directions accompanying each box. I recovered my appetite and regained control of my bowels and water, and I went on getting better and stronger and now you see me stronger and more healthy than I was for years before I was taken ill. I tell you I am feeling first-class," and Mr. Marshall slapped his legs vigorously and gave the lower part of his back a good thumping, afterwards going up and down the room at a lively gait.

"I weigh 160 pounds to-day," he continued, "and I've gained 30 pounds since I first took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I haven't such a thing as a pain or ache about me, and another thing, I can walk as easily in the dark as in the light."

Mr. Marshall offered to make an affidavit to the truth of the above story, but the reporter considered that wholly unnecessary. He carried conviction to the inquirer's mind by every word and action, and there was no gainsaying the fact that the cure was one of the most marvelous in the nineteenth century. All the neighbors bore testimony to the genuineness of the cure. None of them ever expected to see Mr. Marshall on his feet again and regarded his restoration to health as nothing short of marvelous.

The headquarters of the Royal Templars of Temperance for Canada are in Hamilton. At the publishing house of the order Mr. W. W. Buchanan, general manager and one of the most prominent temperance advocates of the Do-

minion, was found. In response to the reporter's question, he said: "Oh, yes, I am well acquainted with Mr. John Marshall. He has been a member of one of the councils of this city for about seven years. He is a well-known citizen and a reliable temperance man. About four years ago he was first taken seriously ill and his case was brought before the order. The provisions under which the total disability claim is paid in our organization are very strict. The weekly sick benefit is payable to any person under the doctor's care, who is unable to follow their usual avocation, but the total disability is a comparatively large sum, only paid a member who is disabled for life, and declared by medical men to be entirely past all hope of recovery. In Mr. Marshall's case there was some difficulty, it is true; he was examined upon a number of occasions, covering a period of upward of two years. The medical men who examined him all agreed that there was little hope of recovery, but they would not give the definite declaration that our law demands—that the claimant was permanently and totally disabled—until last November. When this declaration by two regular physicians was made and our Dominion medical referee, we paid Mr. Marshall the total disability benefit of one thousand dollars. He was paid by a check on the Bank of Montreal. There is no doubt whatever about the remarkable character of Mr. Marshall's cure. A large number of our members in this city were intimately acquainted with Mr. Marshall and called upon him frequently. All were unanimous in the belief that he was past all hope of recovery. His cure is looked upon as next to a miracle. I have conversed with him a number of times about it, and he gives the whole credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the application of cold water which is recommended as a subsidiary treatment by the proprietors of the medicine. He drops into my office every day or two and is apparently enjoying good health now."

The general offices of the order are in the old Bank of Upper Canada building, just opposite the publishing house. Mr. J. H. Land, the Dominion Secretary, was easily found, and in response to the questions asked simply corroborated all that the general manager had said. Mr. Land is a neighbor of Mr. Marshall, living within a block of him in the northeastern part of the city. He was well acquainted with him for years before he was taken sick, and pronounced his recovery as one of the most remarkable things in all his experience.

"I have not much faith in patent nostrums," said Mr. Land, "but Mr. Marshall's case proves beyond a doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a wonderful medicine. He seems to have exhausted all other means and methods of treatment during his long illness and all without any benefit, but his recovery was rapid and wonderful immediately after he commenced using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Inquiries among the city druggists disclosed the fact that an extraordinary demand had arisen for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that the claims made for them by the proprietors are borne out by numerous cures.

John A. Barr, a well-known and popular dispenser of drugs here, told the reporter that he knew of no patent medicine that had such a demand upon it, or one that had done all that was promised for it. He told of several cases of great relief and cure that had come under his notice. Mr. Wm. Webster, after suffering from ataxy for years, from the first had found certain relief from taking the pills, and he is now a new man. Mr. George Lees, after years of illness of a similar nature, had taken the pills, and was able to walk out greatly improved in health. Another case Mr. Barr vouched for was a city patient, who had been cured by the pills of the effects of la grippe, after having been given up by the doctors. Many others had spoken highly of the Pink Pills as a fine remedy for nervous and blood disorders. Other druggists told the same story.

A further investigation revealed the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

On further inquiry the writer found that these pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatments.

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Evaporates Fruit DAY
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free upon application.
Address
WILLIAM STAHL,
EVAPORATOR COMP'Y,
QUINCY, ILL.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.



A PIANO —AND— ORGAN BOOK FREE.

Send us your address on a postal, and you will receive the finest and most elaborate Catalogue of Planos and Organs ever published. It will show you the latest and best styles, and how to **SAVE \$100.** Satisfaction guaranteed before you pay. Cut this out and mail it to us. You will be more than pleased at the result. ORGANS from \$25 up. if you do it at once. [PIANOS from \$175 up. Established 26 Years Cornish Organ and Piano Co. WASHINGTON, N. J.

Complexion Preserved.

DR. HERBART'S VIOLA CREAM

Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver Moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists or mailed for 50 cts. Send for circular.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

12 CENTS in stamps will buy, postpaid, 5 pieces latest Sheet Music, neatly bound, 3 Songs and 2 Mazurkas, which retail for \$1.75. Catalogue free.

E. HUYETT MUSIC CO., Chicago, Ill.

IN GOD'S GARDEN.

She stood at a western window
When the sunset fires burned high,
And banners of gold and crimson
Were trailing across the sky—
Flecked with the brightest orange,
Amethyst, rose and blue,
Rivaling fabled products
Of the Eastern looms, in hue.
Wee Marion gazed and marveled,
Her brown eyes all alight
With the glow of the wondrous Sky-land,
Kissed by the sun's good-night.
Then, with a cry of triumph,
She turned to the darkening gloom:
"Mamma, mammal! it must be,
God's hyacinths are in bloom!"

—ADA CARLETON.

\$1.32

ONE DOLLAR

and thirty two cents buys a regular \$30.00 Gold Filled Watch Examination Free. Strange as it may seem this is a genuine gold filled stem wind hunting case either gent's or ladies size, beautifully engraved by hand and guaranteed to wear for 20 years. The movement is a very fine stem wind, jeweled nickel American, warranted an accurate time-keeper. We don't want a cent in advance. C. this advertisement out and send to us if you want the watch sent to your nearest express office C. O. D. Subject to examination, if found satisfactory pay the agent \$1.32 otherwise don't pay a cent. To advertise—we sell more watches and cheaper than any other house on earth. This watch retails for \$30. the world over. Dealers are now set crazy at our most wonderful offer. Order to-day. Costs nothing to order, nothing to examine. Watch costs \$1.32. E. B. Mowry & Co., Germania Life Bldg, St. Paul, Minn. When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.



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You can make from \$3 to \$5 a day sure, for every lady buys one at sight. It keeps her hands perfectly clean and polishes the stove better and quicker than a brush or rag. Sample to agents 35c. a set. Address NEW ENGLAND NOVELTY MFG CO., 24 Portland St., Boston, Mass. When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

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ROSES OF JUNE.

Bright roses of June! Rare roses of June!
Summertime's daintiest, loveliest boon;
Toast of the poet and theme of the bard;
Florist's delight and the victor's award;
Whence came the graces which gave thee to reign
Queen of the flow'rs, in the garden's domain?
"Brought from traditions and legends of old,
Thus is the tale of my origin told:
Walking one day in her favorite bow'rs,
Scanning their beauties—the Goddess of Flow'rs
Found at her feet the dead form of her child.
Stricken with sorrow, heart-broken and wild,
Begged she the gods in keen accents of pain,
Life to restore to her sweet child again;
This they could not; but they changed, by their
pow'r,
The form of the beautiful child to a flow'r.
The sun-god, Apollo, sent it his rays,
New life to give it in warm summer days;
Flora endowed it with loveliest bloom;
Vertumnus brought it a regal perfume;
Bacchus, the nectar; from crown to the root
Pomona hung it with bright scarlet fruit;
The spirits of earth, the sun, and the air,
Gave it of all that was lovely and fair;
All that was dainty and rich to the sight,
All that a delicate sense would delight;
Texture like velvet, of radiant hue;
Breath as of angels with kisses of dew;
Veilings of moss above lances of thorn;
Buds which break softly apart in the morn;
Throned in a bower of loveliest green,
Fairer flow'r ne'er by mortal eye was seen.
So do I reign through the long summer hours
Over the garden as Queen of the Flow'rs."

—DART FAIRTHORNE.

PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.

I THINK this is one of the finest flowering plants in cultivation, not only on account of its delicately colored and beautiful flowers, but because of its continuance of bloom. I have a large plant that is completely covered with bloom almost throughout the year. The color of its flowers is a most delicate and quite indescribable shade of light blue, rarely found in any other flower. I find it equally desirable as an all-the-year-round pot plant, or for bedding out during the summer. It likes a light soil and plenty of water. The flowers are so delicate in texture that a half shaded situation is most desirable. Plumbago flowers are borne only on the new wood, after the same manner as roses, so, to keep the plant blooming all the time the old wood should be pruned away and a little liquid fertilizer applied occasionally. Blue flowers are always scarce, especially in winter, and nothing else harmonizes so well with other floral colors in the window garden as this variety of plumbago.

After having purchased this plant you will probably be anxious to secure the other two varieties of the same species, viz.: *Plumbago capensis flora alba*, a new and rare plant the exact counterpart of *P. capensis*, except in color, which in this beautiful novelty is pure white; and *Plumbago sanguinea*, a pretty winter blooming sort producing large spikes of rosy-carmine blooms which last a long time. A very pretty effect can be produced by planting the three varieties of plumbago together in a large pot or tub. When they bloom, it seems as though one plant was producing flowers of different colors, red, white and blue, presenting a unique appearance. If plumbagos are not desired for winter flowering they should be cut back hard and rested during the winter by keeping them dry.

A distinct and valuable addition to the permanent or hardy flowering plants is found in the plumbago known as "Lady Larpetae." The plants grow in compact clumps, about as broad as they are high, twelve inches; and from the middle of July until severe frost are covered with lovely rich-violet-blue colored flowers. I think this variety is lovely for edging walks, beds or borders, particularly of hardy plants. The flowers make beautiful corsage bouquets.

Winnsboro, S. C. PRUDENCE PLAIN.

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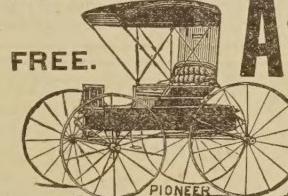
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OLEA FRAGRANS.

In the February number of the Magazine a correspondent of Salt Lake, Utah, inquires for a successful mode of culture for this exquisitely fragrant evergreen shrub. It is easily grown as a large shrub or a small sized tree and here in the South is known as the "sweet olive." To begin with the young plants it is advisable to purchase them from a florist, the sizes sold at twenty-five and fifty cents each being the most desirable to transplant. Set them, with the ball of earth that comes around the roots from the florist, into a deep, wide hole filled with decayed leaf-mold, soil from the cow pen or any good black dirt mixed with sand, pour water in to saturate the earth and when the plants are firmly set rake the dry top soil over the wet soil and leave them to nature, unless the season in which they are planted out presents some unusual feature; for instance, if planted in early spring and a dry spell sets in water them at the roots and syringe the leaves. If set out in the fall a dry spell may also occur, in which case water as freely as if it was summer, and if it turns severely cold give protection in the fall and let the shelter remain for the entire winter the first year. A wooden box with the end removed turned over the olive with the open end to the ground and the open side where the box top had been to the south side, makes a good shelter and admits ventilation. No seasons are suitable for transplanting these shrubs except fall and early spring. They require as much exposure to the sun as a Chinese tea plant, a cape jasmine or any fruit tree. The culture required is to hoe around them to keep down weeds and grass and mellow the soil, and in the fall mulch with coarse litter.

The soil of Salt Lake is doubtless too alkaline for the sweet olive, therefore an entirely artificial soil is recommended for the first planting and for several years afterwards until the shrub is well established. Clay soil, no matter how stiff, can be worked up with bone dust, cotton seed meal, sand or leafmold, to make a good and suitable quality of soil for the sweet olives. Any rich garden soil suits them. They grow and bloom to perfection in New Orleans, where the soil is almost purely alluvial; they grow in Jackson, Miss., and are extensively cultivated, where the natural soil is clay; they grow well in the sandy districts of Mississippi, and in Vicksburg no yard is without its sweet olive, showing that if the same attention is given to fertilization and culture that is given evergreen shrubs as a class, or even fruit trees that flourish and bear fruit, in such widely different climates and soils the sweet olive will be almost sure to grow and bloom. One thing about any flowering shrub is the situation as to the amount of sunshine and shade. Sunshine is necessary to produce flowers and fruits, and very few shrubs will do well under large trees. The trees shade them too much and the tree roots absorb the moisture the smaller shrubs require. However, if it is necessary to either plant wider or near large trees or do without the smaller shrubs, give abundant surface fertilization, and water in summer to supply the want of dew that the large trees prevent falling upon the low shrubs. The sweet olive well merits careful culture. It is hardy, long-lived, beautiful in its coat of glossy green leaves winter and summer, and above all its perfume is indescribable. The little yellowish, creamy white blooms are modest in appearance, inconspicuous among more showy flowers, but not only possess a subtle sweetness unequalled by any other blooms held in esteem for fragrance, but have the power of filling or permeating the surrounding air as no other flower does. Tuberoses in beds of a hundred, lilies in large quantities, cape jasmines, oranges and lemons, all are sweet when one is in proximity to them, but in the streets of New Orleans or Vicksburg it is easy to tell when near a yard where a single sweet olive is in bloom, as the air is filled with the perfume. One shrub in bloom fills a yard and attracts the notice of all who pass. They begin to bloom the second year, in April or May, and the blooming season lasts at intervals all summer.

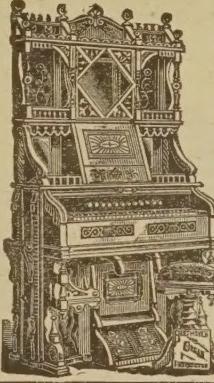
G. T. D.

Lexington, Miss.

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A VICTORY:

WHEN I went to my new home after marriage, I found a different order of affairs from that which I had been accustomed to live in. The town which I had left was progressive—in harmony with the spirit of the age; a marked contrast to the conservative, narrow ways of a rural village. The house in which I was to dwell was old fashioned, the garden still more out of date. Added to these circumstances was another—an old lady relative was a member of our family, and she was even more ancient in ideas than all the rest of the surroundings. As I knew it would not be advisable to combat her tastes in regard to the house and its furnishings, I turned for relief to the garden, hoping to make a few improvements there. But strategy had to be called into play, for logic sometimes fails. A large clump of purple lilacs, increasing every year, made a miniature forest near the cellar door. Lilacs are lovely and I admire them much, but prefer to have them growing in tree shape a little distance from buildings. With patience and perseverance the point was gained and the lilac swamp at last gave place to a single shapely tree upon the lawn. A syringa (called "selinga" by some of the inhabitants) spread its arms in a wide inviting manner by the front fence. As these shrubs grow mostly from the parent root, and the offshoots are closely connected with it, pruning and a rope bound tightly about a sufficient number of stems soon brought the mock orange into handsome shape. But one day I essayed to pull up a snowberry shrub which grew in the foot path, and was tugging away with the vim which the occasion demanded, when I heard all at once a horrified voice saying, "Don't pull that up, that's wax figger; it came from New York." The name of that great city was pronounced in almost as reverential a tone as one would say heaven. Still the battle of the flowers was a bloodless one, and the results are pleasing, for I sent to Vick's at different times and secured flowers, shrubs, vegetable seeds, bulbs and fruits which every one, the old lady included, viewed with admiration and approval.

Annuals, biennials, perennials and bedding plants now brighten the grounds. Moss roses and Hybrid Perpetuals make summer a delight, while from the last of March until frosts sear the garden we have no lack of blossoms. Crown Imperials, tulips, hyacinths and crocuses form the van of this beautiful army whose mission it is to combat ignorance and unloveliness. Iris of various kinds, bridal wreath, deutzia, and the aforementioned lilac and syringa follow in the wake of the bulbs' bloom; then the roses, peonies and weigela "present arms," and the honeysuckles are not to be outdone. The beds of annuals, perennials, etc., after that are in martial array, and the geraniums in their bright uniforms, challenge and receive attention. Time would fail me to tell of all the exploits of the salvias and dahlias until they in turn are conquered by their enemy Jack Frost, while hardy chrysanthemums wave him a graceful defiance.

We greatly enjoy the clusters of Delaware and Golden Pocklington grapes growing on remarkably thrifty vines, which came from a firm called Vick's in Rochester, N. Y. And I think we have only made a beginning in the way of progress, for there are so many more small fruits and fancy vegetables which we shall send after, and asparagus roots must not be forgotten, while currants and raspberries are getting ready for their day of triumph.

Sometimes the neighbors have audibly remarked as they passed by, "That is a beautiful place."

H. P. T.

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FISH always bite when you use **Zampa Compound** on your bait. 10 cents worth lasts all summer.
ZAMPA CO., 61, A 2, Court St., Boston, Mass.

18K Gold Rolled Diamond Ring Free. Best rolled gold plate, will wear for years. Stone, an Egyptian Diamond that puzzles experts to detect. Send this advertisement and 14 cents with string and finger, and we will send you 18K gold and necklace, rings, bracelets, brooches, jewelry, watches and novelties. **DIXON WATCH CO., Chicago, Ill.**

TOO-FAT- Anti-Obesity Pills reduce stoutness surely—4 lbs. a week permanently. Pleasant to take. Guaranteed harmless. Pamphlet sealed 4c. **Herbal Remedy Co., (B.W.) Phila. Pa.**

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. **DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.**

10 CACTUS FOR \$1.00 Book on Cacti, 116 pages. 10c. Catalogue free. **A. BLANC & CO., Philadelphia.**

AGENTS wanted. Liberal Salary paid. At home or to travel. Teamfurnished free. **P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.**

Fits Epilepsy. The only sure treatment. I insure an entire cure, to stay cured for life! I ask no fee. Dr. Kruse, M. C. 248 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES who will do writing for me at their homes will make good wages. Reply with self-addressed stamped envelope.
MISS MILDRED MILLER, South Bend, Ind.

TUMORS of all kinds successfully treated by a New Method. No pain or shock to system. For particulars, write **Dr. Pierce, Union Springs, N.Y.**

\$25 A WEEK paid ladies who write for me at home. Address with stamped envelope, **CAMILLA C. AVERY, South Bend, Ind.**

NEW READINGS, RECITATIONS, CATALOGUES FREE!!!
DE WITT, ROSE ST., N. Y.

PLAYS

A Lucky Discovery.

1. By sending a postal with your name and address
2. To Post-Office Box W1692, Boston, Massachusetts,
3. You will learn how to make from \$3 to \$8 a day
4. Without neglecting home duties and without capital,
5. By handling a wonderful, new Household Specialty
6. Which is badly needed in very nearly every home,
7. And offers pleasant, profitable, permanent positions.
8. Owners and article have the highest endorsements.
9. To get particulars and free samples you must act today
10. All those who have done so have discovered

The Chance Of a Lifetime.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

ARE YOU DEAF?
DON'T YOU WANT TO HEAR?

THE AURAPHONE will surely help you if you do. It is a new scientific invention which will restore the hearing of one not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort in wearing. It is to the ear what the glasses are to the eye, an ear spectacle. *Can be tested absolutely free of cost at THE AURAPHONE COMPANY'S ROOMS, 607 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.*

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

LADY AGENTS wanted for **Thomas' Health Corsets.** Handcorded. **BIG** inducements. Thousands annually sold. Experience unnecessary. For terms write **H. A. Thomas & Co., Niles, Mich.**

HELP WANTED

We want local addresses prepared for circs. by ladies at home. Other pleasant office work. Good wages guaranteed. Send stamp for New Toilet Art Book and splendid offer. **THE SYLVAS CO., Detroit, Mich.**

ONLY 10% ABOVE FACTORY COST
We want local addresses prepared for circs. by ladies at home. Other pleasant office work. Good wages guaranteed. Send stamp for New Toilet Art Book and splendid offer. **THE SYLVAS CO., Detroit, Mich.**

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

LADIES! If you desire a trans-parent, **CLEAR, FRESH** complexion, **FREE** from blotch, blemish, roughness, coarseness, redness, freckles or pimples use **DR. CAMPBELL'S SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS.** These wonderful wafers have the effect of enlarging, invigorating, or filling out any shrunken, shrivelled or undeveloped parts. Price, by mail, \$1, 6 Boxes, \$5. Depot, 218 6th Ave., New York, and all Druggists. When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Cut this Out and return it to us with 10c silver or stamps, and we will insert your name in our Agents' Directory. You will get thousands of Papers, Cards, Magazines, Novelties, etc., from publishers and manufacturers who want agents. **DON'T MISS THIS** but send at once, you will be well pleased. **WESTERN MAIL CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

FREE Sample Book of **NEW CARDS**
500 Scrap Pictures, Verses, &c., 1 Scrap Album, Full Card Outfit. Send 2c for postage. **OLEN CARD CO., North Haven, Conn.**

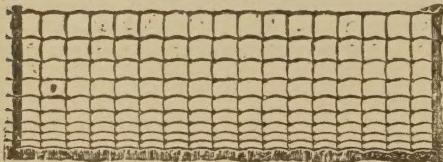


TWO DOLLARS

and thirty-five cents buys a regular \$40.00 sewing machine. EXAMINATION FREE. Strange as it may seem this is a regular \$65.00 sewing machine; there is nothing better made. All parts are of the best material, accurately fitted and adjusted, has all the latest improvements, finished in either solid black walnut or oak varnish. A 10 year guarantee goes with every machine. We do not WANT A CENT in advance. Cut this advertisement out and send to us if you want this machine sent to your nearest freight depot, SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION and ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE. AFTER ONE MONTH, if machine is entirely satisfactory, send us \$2.36, otherwise DON'T PAY A CENT. A LIMITED NUMBER will be sold only. The advertising cost is paid only. The machine costs \$2.36.

ALVAH MANUFACTURING CO., Chicago, Ill.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.



The Coming Fence,

is the title of another Hustler "poem." Here is one verse:

"Other fences there will be,
But no one can fail to see
That 'gainst this they stand no show to win the day.
They lack the essential thing,
The self-regulating spring
Which defeats expansion and contraction in a scientific way."
Send for a copy.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.
When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

POULTRY WORLD

A monthly magazine, the oldest, largest and best periodical devoted entirely to poultry ever published. Splendidly illustrated. \$1.25 per year. Also the *American Poultry Yard*, the only weekly paper in existence which is entirely devoted to poultry. \$1.50 per year; both papers for \$2.00. A sample copy of both mailed on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps. Address

H. H. STODDARD, HARTFORD, CONN.

When writing to advertisers, mention Vick's Magazine.

Wanted a Lady to do writing for me at her own home. Good Wages Made
Address with stamped envelope. LILLIAN L. DIGBY, SOUTH BEND, IND.

LADIES Make men's wages writing for me at home. For terms send self-addressed and stamped envelope. MISS RUTH CHESTER, South Bend, Ind.

INSECTS.

The fight with insects in the garden will need to be lively during this and the coming month. Currants, gooseberries, apples and plums must be guarded from their active little enemies. With white hellebore and a dredging box, or with the hellebore mixed in water and sprinkled on the currants and gooseberries, they can be effectually saved and with but little labor. Paris green is almost as sure a destroyer of the grub of the codlin moth, and mixed with water at the rate of one pound to 200 gallons, should be sprayed on the trees by means of a force pump soon after the flower leaves have fallen. A second spraying two or three weeks later is advised. But the codlin moth is not the only foe of the apple orchardist. Nearly everywhere what is called the apple scab has to be contended with, and it has been found that the Bordeaux mixture is efficient in preventing the growth of this fungus. By combining the Paris green and the Bordeaux in one mixture one spraying serves both.

The surest remedy for the plum curculio is jarring the trees, causing the insects to fall on a sheet, and thus collecting and destroying them—a practice now in use a long time and well known. All insect destroying substances which will be needed should be obtained in good time, and with implements and machines should be ready for use whenever needed.

EASTER LILIES.—*Mechanics' Monthly* says that in the old world the Easter lily is the white lily, *Lilium candidum*, or the variations of the white Japan lilies; and that in our country the calla or *Richardia Etiopica* usually receives this designation. And it may be added that within a few years past the term Easter lily has been very generally applied to the Bermuda lily, *Lilium Harrisii*. When, therefore, the Easter lily is spoken of there is no certainty which of these plants is meant.

IRON WITHOUT FIRE.
SAVES TIME LABOR MONEY.
Sells Itself. AGENTS WANTED.
CHAMPION CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.



The mysteries of **SIGHT SINGING** fully explained. A new work for **Self-instruction in Vocal Music.**

Any one can learn to sing at **sight**. Very simple. Mailed by the author and publisher, JAS. TAYLOR, 99 Butler St., Lawrence, Mass., on receipt of price, **50c.**



5 ft. long. 33 in. wide.

Perfect in every respect. Long soft fur. Silver White or Grey. Suitable for any Parlor or Reception Hall. Moth proof. Sent C. O. D. on approval.

LAWRENCE, BUTLER, & BENHAM,
94 High St., Columbus, O.
Our illustrated book on Carpets and Curtains, free.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.



An elegant dressing. Prevents baldness, gray hair, and dandruff. Makes the hair grow thick and soft. Cures eruptions and diseases of the skin. Heals cuts, burns, bruises and sprains. All druggists or by mail 50 cts. 44 Stone St. N.Y.



W. Y. HARRISON & CO., Columbus, O.

\$30 to \$50 A WEEK

I WANT an honest, earnest man or woman in every country to take the sole agency for an article that is needed in every home and indispensable in every office. SELLS AT SIGHT, in town or country. You can make \$700 in three months, introducing it, after which it will bring you a steady income. Splendid opening for the right person. Don't lose a moment. Good jobs are scarce and soon taken. Write at once to J. W. JONES, Manager, Springfield, Ohio.

FREE OUTFIT to LADIES, GIRLS and BOYS. Fine premiums given. Inclose stamp

IMPERIAL TEA CO., Cadiz, O.

Lilies, Lilies.

Nor did I wonder at the Lilies white,
Nor praise the deep vermillion of the Rose.

—SHAKESPEARE.

There is no reason why every garden should not be supplied with these BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

Failures are sometimes made in transplanting lily bulbs for the reason that the operation is done at an unsuitable time. We advise our customers to plant in the fall. The bulbs will then make roots and be ready to make a healthy growth and bloom in the spring, both of which results are uncertain following spring planting. Orders for bulbs should be sent in during summer.

With the exception of *L. auratum*, we shall be able to supply all the best standard sorts during the fall months, such as

Croceum, brilliant orange with small black dots.

Candidum, the tall white, and best white garden lily.

Japanicum longiflorum, the long white trumpet-shaped variety.

Harrisi, or the well known Bermuda or Easter Lily.

Lancifolium varieties of Japan lilies—*Album* and *Roseum*, and *Speciosum album*.

Pardalinum, the beautiful little flower of the canadense style.

Tenuifolium, little brilliant scarlet flowers.

The Tiger Lily, single and double.

Thunbergianum, with large dark red flower.

Lilium auratum, the bulbs of which are imported from Japan, can only be sent later, usually the latter part of November or in December.

For prices of all see Floral Guide.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.

Seasonable Farm Seeds.

Hungarian Grass Seed, \$1.50 per bushel.

Southern, or German Golden Millet, \$1.50 per bushel.

Spring Rye, pound 25 cents; 3 pounds 60 cents; peck 65 cents; bushel \$2.00.

New Japanese Buckwheat. The yield of this new variety is largely in excess of the old one. The straw is heavier and more branching, kernels twice the size of the old kind, ripening a week earlier, while the flour made from it is fully equal to that of any other variety. Per pound 25 cents; 3 pounds 60 cents; peck 60 cents; bushel \$1.50.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf Turnip
New White Egg " } Price 30 cts.
Imperial Purple Top Ruta Baga } per pound.

For large quantities write for special prices.

JAMES VICK'S SONS, Rochester, N. Y.